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## AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

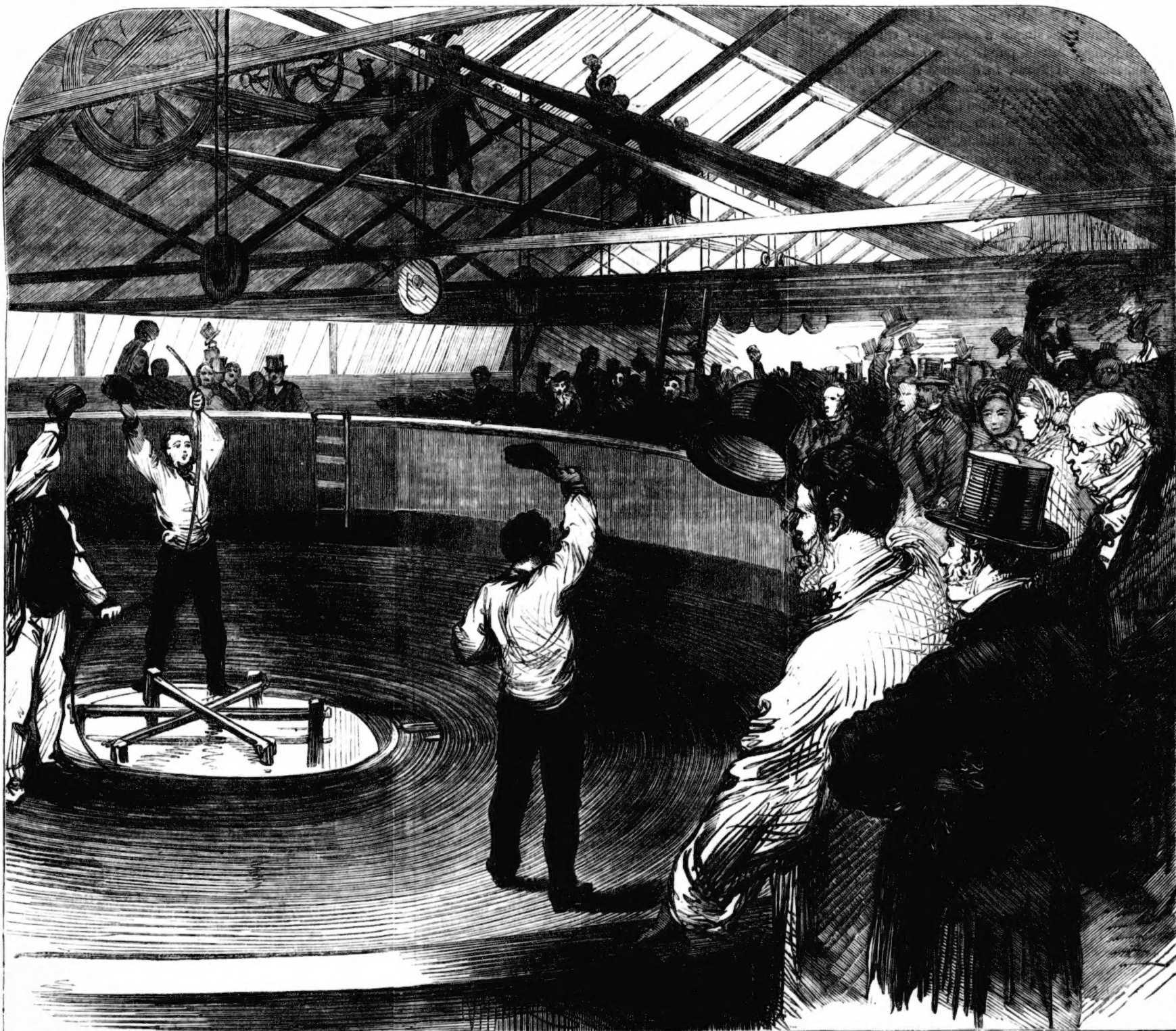
EVEN now, when the American question has been so much and so fully discussed, very confused ideas are still entertained as to what the struggle between North and South really meant. This is shown by the very varied opinions on the subject entertained in Europe by politicians whose opinions on other subjects are nearly identical. In England, most of the men who, in the Schleswig-Holstein question, took the part of Denmark, and nearly all who were in favour of going to war for the Danes, sympathised with the South. Of those who, in the debates on the Polish question, distinguished themselves by their ardour on behalf of the Poles, some, in regard to America, were on the Northern, some on the Southern side. As a general rule, aristocracy has inclined towards the South, and democracy towards the North; and while the Roman-Catholic organs have supported the South, where the principle of subordination is fully recognised, Protestants generally, and nearly all our English

Protestant Dissenters, have advocated the cause of the North, as being opposed to slavery. M. de Montalembert, though a Catholic and a staunch friend of Poland, has been against the Confederates—of course on the slavery question. As a partisan of the North M. de Montalembert finds himself associated with Prince Napoleon and Garibaldi, whose opinions he does not, by any means, share on the Italian, and especially on the Papal, question. In fact, the Southerners are considered by some to have been fighting for self-government; by others for slavery; by others, again, because they desired institutions less democratic than those favoured by the North, and actually existing throughout the United States at the time of the rupture.

The American war will be a fertile theme for discussion until long after the establishment of peace, while at the present moment nearly all political interest is centred in America. Will the compensation claimed by the American Government for injuries inflicted upon American commerce

by the Alabama be pressed for? Is recruiting for Juarez's army being carried on to any alarming extent? What fate is reserved for Mr. Jefferson Davis? These are the questions which everyone would like to see answered, but to neither of which can any certain reply be given.

As to Mr. Jefferson Davis, his position is a dangerous one, for several reasons. He is accused of being a party to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; but of this there seems to be no evidence. Two other charges, however, may be brought against him, and not one only, as seems to be generally supposed. He may be proceeded against as chief of what is called the Southern rebellion, or he may be called to account as one of the prime agents in the conspiracy against the United States Government by which the secession was preceded and prepared. An attempt will apparently be made to convict him of every possible offence; and we may be sure that a reward of 100,000 dols. was not offered for a man whom it was intended to let off as soon as he was captured.



COMPLETION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE AT THE WORKS, EAST GREENWICH.



But when President Johnson declared that traitors must be punished, and that treason was the greatest of crimes, it is not at all clear that by treason he meant simple secession. Indeed, he went on to explain that officers educated at the expense of the United States were "traitors" if they turned their arms against the United States Government, and he complained that a "treasonable" use had been made of Government ammunition and stores. It may, however, be argued that, if secession was to take place at all, it was but natural that the Secessionists should profit by whatever resources happened to be at their disposal. Secession did not render war a matter of course, and if the Federal Government had not "invaded" the territory of the seceding States there need have been no fighting at all. The object of the Southern plot was not to injure the Northern States, as such, but simply to leave them.

Putting aside, however, the treasonable character of the steps by which secession was led up to, it will remain an open question in England whether secession in itself was or was not lawful. In America public opinion, or rather, general passion, in the North decided the point long ago against the South; but the Federals have forgotten that the view they now hold was never admitted until the civil war broke out. A contemporary has recently pointed out that, in 1811, when the State of Louisiana, which had just been purchased from France, was admitted into the Union, its admission was regarded by many as a breach of the Constitution, and that the right to secede was then, and on many subsequent occasions, claimed by the North, until, power having at length passed into the hands of Northern statesmen, that right was in the same manner asserted by the South. In 1811, Josiah Quincy, an eminent Northern statesman, declared that, if the bill for admitting Louisiana was passed, "the bonds of the Union would be virtually dissolved and the States composing it freed from their moral obligations, so that it would be the right of all and the duty of some to prepare definitely for a separation—peaceably if possible, but otherwise by force." During the war with England, from 1812 to 1814, Massachusetts threatened repeatedly to secede, and Josiah Quincy said again that "the continuance in union was simply a question of expediency." In 1843 John Quincy Adams published an address declaring that the annexation of Texas, in defiance of the rights of Mexico and with a view to the extension of slavery, would justify a dissolution of the Union; and in 1857, when Mr. Buchanan was elected to the presidency, instead of Mr. Fremont, the Northern candidate, "disunion societies" were actually formed in several places by the leading Abolitionists. A separation between the Slave States and the Free States was proposed, and it was the Northerners, of course, who proposed it.

However, between merely advising a certain course and actually proceeding to carry it out, the difference is immense; and if the North had really tried to secede in 1857, the Government, supported by all the South, would doubtless have resisted the attempt. Whatever the written law may say or leave unsaid as to the bond of union between the various States, it is quite certain that if a Southern candidate for the presidency obtained a majority of votes the North was bound to accept him, and that if a Northern candidate gained the election he became as much the President of the South as of the North. This undeniable compact was first broken by the Southerners; and, though much may be said in palliation, and even in justification, of their conduct, it was natural enough that it should lead to war, and that this war should be looked upon by the Government whose authority was set at naught as a rebellion. The Federals, however, ceased to treat the Confederates as rebels when, by blockading their ports and by consenting to an exchange of prisoners, they gave them the character of belligerents. In what light, too, did the Federal Government consider them when, three months ago, Abraham Lincoln treated with the accredited representatives of the South as with the ambassadors of a foreign Power? The "treason" of Jefferson Davis was as much treason then as it is now; yet, at that time, all that was required of him was that he, and the Southern people with him, should return to the Union.

Mr. Johnson considers, perhaps, that he is not bound by the acts of his predecessor. At all events, he does not adopt his views, or Mr. Jefferson Davis would be as safe from the vengeance of the North as the Danish generals engaged in the late Schleswig-Holstein war are from any resentment that Herr von Bismarck may feel against them. The great argument employed by Mr. Johnson is that the people of the United States must be taught to regard treason as a crime; and certainly, the future of America would be exposed to continual danger should a belief be allowed to grow up that any State, or States, might leave the Union at any time, under no greater penalty than that of being reannexed if it should be found possible to reannex them. But all question as to the right to secede has now been practically disposed of. The territory of the United States is "one and indivisible;" but it was never declared to be so before the civil war; and the Secessionists of 1861 can be treated as vanquished enemies, not as captured rebels, without the least expectation being held out to possible secessionists in the future that secession in the future will not be treated as a crime.

THE PEACE SOCIETY is poverty-stricken, and consequently it regrets it cannot "hasten the reign of permanent and universal peace." The American war is described as "untoward to the interest of peace," and some of the members have been so shaken in their opinions that they have turned backsliders, and now "revile the faith which they once preached," but many remain who have "not yet bowed the knee to the military Baal." Regret is expressed that the freedom of the slave had not been accomplished by other means than the use of carnal weapons.

### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

ON Monday the last mile of this great cable was completed, and wound through the last of the covering machines in the presence of a large number of distinguished visitors who had assembled to do honour to the occasion. All the most distinguished electricians and engineers, and all the leading scientific gentlemen who have so long watched and aided to the utmost of their power the promotion of this great scheme, were present, together with all, or nearly all, the directors of the Telegraph Maintenance Company, Mr. Glass receiving the visitors. As a mere sight, there was very little to be witnessed; much less, in fact, than might have been seen at the works any day this twelvemonth past. Only one machine had half a mile to complete—that is to say, to case the core with Mr. Wright's most ingenious and simple patent of wire inclosed with strands of hemp, which form the outer covering. When all the visitors were assembled this was started, and the core wound regularly and slowly through the centre of the machine, which, revolving at a great speed, completed the outer case of hemp and iron. When the last portion of the cable had passed from the machine, and the end was held out by the acting superintendent, the persons present gave a hearty cheer in evidence of their satisfaction at the completion so far of this great undertaking. Working fourteen hours a day, each machine was able to cover four miles an hour: the average rate of manufacture for the four machines employed being about seventeen miles per day. As the cable was drawn out of the machine it passed through a gauge, which compressed it firmly, and then out of the manufactory away to the tanks, where it was coiled under water, and every change in its electrical condition noted with a care and minuteness that have certainly never yet been applied to any other cable. From first to last, indeed, it has been subjected to a series of the most searching electrical tests, the standard of insulation being fixed at a resistance per nautical mile equal to 150,000,000 of Siemens' units, at a temperature of 75 degrees—a standard wholly unprecedented in any former work of the kind. In actual practice these tests, great as they were, have been considerably exceeded, and the present Atlantic cable has come out successfully from a series of trials of the most crucial character. The results which have been obtained have been due mainly to the searching investigation into the qualities of insulating substances which is now practicable by means of the mirror galvanometer of Professor Thompson. Another of the tests employed was soaking separately each joint of gutta-percha covering for twenty-four hours in warm water previous to passing the electric current through. A third, and perhaps the most trying and continuous test, was that of allowing no part of the cable to be out of the water, except while merely *in transitu* from one reservoir to the other; and in connection with this it may be mentioned that the wrapping of jute yarn, which forms the padding, around which the external wires are spun, instead of being soaked in tar, as in other cables, which has the effect of temporarily stopping up and concealing minute flaws, has been simply tanned to preserve it from decay, thus admitting the water to search out every part of the cable, and keep it, in fact, constantly surrounded with a wrapping of wet yarn.

Towards five o'clock on Monday the last few fathoms of the great coil began to be drawn into the machine, and in a few minutes after the end was wound up a self-acting bell rang to give notice that the machine was empty, and almost at the same moment the end came down on the tank, and the last coil of the cable was stowed away. The next great object of interest was the inspection of the paying-out apparatus, which has been already fixed up, and, by means of an endless band, kept constantly running. This beautiful machine is an improved and extended copy, as far as general principle is concerned, of that used on board the Agamemnon during the first memorable attempts. Its improvements and modifications, however, are very great. Though stronger and much larger, it is very much lighter, being made almost entirely of wrought iron. It has six leading wheels, round which the cable passes in deep grooves before reaching the main wheel or drum, from which it will be finally submerged. Each groove in these six wheels is surmounted by what is termed a "jockey-pulley"—that is to say, a solid wheel, which keeps the rope down in the groove and prevents it over-riding or getting out of place. The main drum is about 7 ft. diameter, and in paying out will have three coils of cable round it, with a guiding piece of wrought iron pressing on them sideways to keep them compactly together. As the friction on the guider is great and constant, a duplicate is provided in case of heating, which can be put in gear with the rest of the machinery without the slightest stoppage of any part. A second drum has also been fitted in case of anything going wrong with the first. Each of these drums is fitted with a distinct set of simple and most ingenious breaks, invented by Mr. Appold for the first expedition. The ordinary condition of these breaks is to maintain a sufficient check upon the drum to keep a strain of, say, 30 cwt. or 40 cwt. upon the rope going out; but it constantly happens that a sudden rise of the ship's stern from a wave gives the cable a strain that requires instant removal of the breaks to relieve it. This is accomplished by a dynamometer placed on the cable after it leaves the paying-out machine and before it passes over the wheel astern into the Atlantic. This dynamometer is only a heavy wheel resting on the rope, but fixed in an upright frame, which allows it to slide freely up and down, and on this frame are marked the figures which show exactly the strain in pounds on the cable. Thus, when the strain is low the cable slackens, and the dynamometer sinks low with it; when, on the contrary, the strain is great, the cable is drawn "taut," and on it the dynamometer rises to its full height. When it sinks too low, the cable is generally running away too fast, and the brakes have to be applied to check it; when, on the contrary, it rises rapidly the tension is dangerous, and the brakes have to be almost opened to relieve it. The simplicity of the apparatus for opening and shutting the brakes is the most beautiful of all. Opposite the dynamometer is placed a tiller-wheel, and the man in charge of this never lets it go nor slackens in his attention for an instant, but watches the rise and fall of the dynamometer as a sailor at the wheel watches his compass. A single movement of this wheel to the right puts the breaks on, a turn to the left opens them. A good and experienced brakesman will generally contrive to avoid either extreme of a high or low strain, though there are few duties connected with the laying of submarine cables which are more anxious and more responsible while they last than those connected with the management of the brakes. The whole machine worked beautifully, and with so little friction that, when the brakes were removed, a weight of 200 lb. was sufficient to draw the cable through it.

The present Atlantic cable is just 2300 nautical miles, or, in rough numbers, about 2600 miles long. The central conductor is composed of seven fine copper wires, twisted into one complete strand, which is insulated with Chatterton's patent compound. Outside this come four distinct layers of gutta-percha, each also insulated with the same material which incloses the conductor. Outside the gutta-percha again are wound eleven stout iron wires, each of which, before being twisted on, is itself carefully wound round with strands of hemp soaked with tar. Thus, then, there are no less than 25,000 miles of copper wire in the conductor, about 35,000 miles of iron wire in the outside covering, and upwards of 400,000 miles of strands of hemp—more than enough, in all, to go twenty-four times round the world. The cable has been made, on an average, at the rate of seventeen miles per day complete, and in some days its outside covering of hemp and iron has been overlaid at the rate of 173 miles a day, though not a fathom or a foot has been manufactured without every part being kept under constant test for "conductivity" and insulation, and to this hour it is as regularly tested as it was a year ago, when the first mile was twisted. In strength the cable is equal to bearing a strain of seven tons and three quarters, while its specific gravity is so low that it can with safety be depended on to support eleven miles of its length in water. It has been made mile by mile, joined up in long lengths of 700 or 800 miles, and shipped on board the Great Eastern into three enormous tanks. The first of these wrought-iron structures, which look like little gasometers, is in

the forward part of the ship, and is 51 ft. in diameter; that in the midships, over the boilers, 58 ft. 6 in.; and that in the afterpart, 58 ft. The first will hold a coil of 630 miles of cable, the second one of 840, and the third one of 830. All three tanks are kept filled with water, and when each is stowed with cable as well, the ends of the wire will be joined up and a constant system of signals kept through every part from the moment the expedition starts till the whole cable is laid. The tanks themselves, with water and their contents of cable, weigh in all upwards of 5000 tons. Great care has therefore been used in shoring them up from beneath the main deck and down by a succession of powerful supports to the very keelson. Some idea of the massiveness with which this part of the work has been effected may be derived from the fact that in the construction of these crossbeams, struts, and braces no less than 400 loads of timber have been consumed. Every part of the tanks themselves also is braced with wrought-iron tie-rods to the sides of the ship. In fact, unless the vessel meets with such a heavy sea as would break her back, there seems to be no possibility of danger arising from the stowage of the cable. The mere cable, however, is but an item in the mass of heavy weights the Great Eastern will have to carry on this occasion. Her draught of water will be rather over than under 30 ft., and, all told, her weights, when starting from Valencia, will come near the stupendous mass of 18,000 tons.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

There is a great dearth of news from Paris, where the rupture between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon is still the main topic of conversation. The public expectation has been ridiculously baulked in the matter of an expected *Senatus Consultum*. Instead of being a bill of pains and penalties against Prince Napoleon, or of some great public interest, it turns out to have been a mere formality for the exchange of a parcel of public for private land.

The private secretary of the Emperor Maximilian has arrived in Paris, with instructions to urge the immediate despatch of 25,000 additional troops to Mexico. There is no doubt that one brigade has already started. It is thought that the Duke de Magenta will succeed Marshal Magnan in the post of Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris.

#### PRUSSIA.

A singular attempt is being made by some members of the Prussian Upper Chamber to interfere with the privileges of the Lower. The attempt takes the shape of a motion calling upon the Government to check the license of debate and of attack on Ministers employed by the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

#### RUSSIA AND THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

There is some talk in Vienna about Russia having demanded of the Roumanian Government a treaty for the surrender of Polish refugees. This demand is said to have sprung out of the conclusion of a convention between Austria and Prince Couza for the exchange of deserters and persons endeavouring to evade military service. Russia, according to the report, seeks to improve upon this arrangement, and wishes for a convention to secure the surrender of Polish refugees.

#### GREECE.

The elections in Greece have terminated, and, with a few trifling exceptions, without any interruption. The telegram does not inform us whether they have been favourable or not to the Government. The Ministers wisely refrained from interfering in the elections.

#### UNITED STATES.

##### CAPTURE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Our advices from New York are to the 20th ult. President Davis, his family, Confederate Postmaster-General Regan, and others of Mr. Davis's party were surprised and captured by General Wilson's cavalry at Irwingsville, Georgia, seventy-five miles south-east of Macon, at daybreak on the 10th. It was stated that upon finding himself surrounded Mr. Davis hastily put on Mrs. Davis's dress and attempted to escape to the woods; but, the disguise being detected, he was speedily seized. The statement, however, was believed to be an invention, and was only given upon the authority of a nameless trooper. The force making the capture was divided into two parties, and approached Mr. Davis's headquarters from opposite directions. Upon closing in, owing to the darkness, they mistook each other for the President's escort, and a fight ensued, in which two men were killed and an officer and three men wounded. A son of General Breckinridge was captured near Macon on the same night.

Mr. Davis and his wife, his son, and two daughters, with Alexander Stephens, C. C. Clay, General Wheeler, and sixteen others, arrived at Fort Monroe on the 19th. The prisoners were conveyed in the steamer Clyde, escorted by the gun-boat Tuscarora. Mr. Davis was landed secretly, under a guard, and was confined in the casemates of the fort. Every precaution was taken to prevent his escape.

The *Tribune* states that the Government was determined to arraign and try Mr. Davis before a civil tribunal—probably before a Baltimore jury—Mr. Chase presiding.

No evidence had yet been adduced at the trial of the conspirators for the murder of Mr. Lincoln to fix any complicity with or knowledge of the crime upon President Davis or the other persons accused by the President's proclamation. Indeed, a special despatch to the *Express* asserts that Johnson was misled by the Judge Advocate regarding the evidence upon which he issued the proclamation attributing complicity in Lincoln's assassination to Mr. Davis and others. Johnson, it was said, now finds that the Judge Advocate had no foundation for the evidence he alleged to exist.

##### GENERAL NEWS.

The War Department had notified that all persons found in arms against the Federal Government east of the Mississippi after the 1st inst. would be regarded as guerrillas and punished with death. Another order instructs the Adjutant-General forthwith honourably to discharge all generals and other officers whose service is not indispensable.

It was reported that President Johnson would shortly issue a new amnesty proclamation.

Sheridan had left for Texas to extinguish the rebellion in that State. Magruder made a speech at Houston, Texas, on the 25th of April, in which he expressed his determination to continue the war. They had a neighbour at hand, he said, and might receive aid from an unexpected source at any time.

Guerrillas and paroled soldiers from Lee's and Johnston's armies were plundering East Tennessee.

The Mexican emigration excitement had somewhat subsided. The enlistments, however, continued.

Governors Brown, of Georgia, and Vance, of North Carolina, had been arrested. Mr. Hunter, ex-Assistant Confederate Secretary of War, had been arrested, at his residence in Virginia, and placed on board a gun-boat on the James. The charges against him were not publicly known.

Despatches from Greensborough, North Carolina, of the 4th ult., state that, upon the publication of an order from General Schofield declaring all the slaves in that State free, many of them refused to work, and demanded gratuitous support from their late masters. Conflicts between the whites and blacks are reported to have ensued, resulting in some instances in loss of life. Details of Federal troops had been made for the protection of the whites, and to compel the negroes to support themselves.

##### TRIAL OF BOOTH'S ACCOMPLICES.

The remonstrances of the American newspapers against the secrecy of the trial of the persons charged with complicity with Wilkes Booth in the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attack upon Mr. Seward have had the effect of inducing the Government to make



the proceedings public. The reporters of the press are now admitted to the trial, and the proceedings are published from day to day. The trial still continues, however, before a military commission. The *New York Times* publishes the following description of the prisoners:—

The stranger visitor is naturally curious to see and contemplate the countenances of the prisoners, and his eyes rapidly pass from all other objects in search of the accused. You begin with the man on the extreme left, and next to the door leading to the cells. Here is a man apparently about forty-one or forty-two years old, say 5 ft. 10 in. in height, slender, red or sandy hair of thin growth, pale oval face, somewhat intelligent, medium size, blue eyes, high forehead, rather prominent nose, thin lips, and a red tuft of hair on the chin. He does not seem to be distressed, but is interested in the trial. He is dressed genteelly in black, and wears slippers. The movements of his limbs are somewhat restricted, for a small chain surrounds each wrist and extends from arm to arm, and a like chain is about his ankles and confines his legs. This man is Dr. Mudd, against whom it was at first supposed but little if anything of guilt could be shown, but against whom now the testimony thus far seems fearfully pointing.

You look further to the right, passing over the alternate man, who is an officer, and you observe, sitting beside the latter, a little fellow dressed in a faded blue suit, whose face you would scarce call a man. He seems but nineteen or so, about 5 ft. 4 in. high; dusky-black, neglected hair; lively dark hazel eyes; slight tufts of beard along the chin and jaws, and faintly surrounding the mouth; rather round face; full but not prominent nose, full lips; foolish, weak, boyish, confiding countenance, indicating but little intelligence and not the faintest trace of ferocity. And this is the poor creature who seemed to live but in the smile of the assassin, who devotedly followed him in his flight, sharing his privations, perils, and capture. This boy is Harold.

Looking again to the right, and omitting the alternate guard, we come to one of the most remarkable faces in the group—a face which once seen may never be forgotten, one whose moral status is readily determined by making a survey of his face. This man is clothed sparingly. He is in his shirt sleeves—a sort of steel mixed woollen shirt; his pantaloons are dark-blue common cloth; neck-band and shirt-collar unbuttoned. He is fully 6 ft. high, slender, bony, angular form, square and narrow across the shoulders, hollow-breasted; hair black, straight, irregularly cut, and hanging indifferently about his forehead, which is rather low and narrow; blue eyes, large, staring, and at times wild; returns your look steadily and significantly; square face, angular nose, thin at the top, but expanding abruptly at the nostrils; thin lips and slightly twisted mouth, curved unsymmetrically a little to the left of the middle line of the face; a wild, savage-looking man, bearing no scintilla of culture or refinement—the most perfect type of the ingrain, hardened criminal. The reader who has read newspaper descriptions of this man will not guess his name—the very opposite of my picture is that which has been given to the public, and yet mine is a truthful pen-likeness and just estimate of Lewis Payne, who has been represented in appearance as almost the reverse of what I have here stated. Those who look upon the criminal will agree with me that he is almost *monstrum horrendum*.

Again, looking to the right, we come to Spangler, the carpenter of Ford's Theatre, who is believed to have been Booth's accomplice in preparing the means of escape from the theatre. As yet no proofs have been offered against him, and he is, on that account and upon others, not worthy of special description here. The poor man seems to have left only enough sensibility to understand that he has got into a very uncomfortable situation somehow or other. He is of short, thick stature, full face, bearing indications of excessive drink, dull, grey eyes, unsymmetrical head, and light hair, closely cut.

The next of the accused to the right is O'Laughlin, against whom, as yet, the proofs have not developed anything. He is a small man, weighing about 130 lb., about 5 ft. 5 in. high, bushy black hair of luxuriant growth, pale face, black eyes, slight black whiskers, delicate silky moustache, and thin goatee. His countenance is eminently Spanish, tolerably intelligent, with no special indications of any kind.

Again to the right of this man is one who, it would appear from the testimony thus far adduced, was to have performed a very important act in the terrible plot. Atzeroth is pointed at as the person to whom was intrusted the assassination of President Johnson in the Kirkwood House. This criminal is a man of small stature, Dutch face, sallow complexion; dull, dark blue eye, rather light-coloured hair, bushy and neglected; looks rather unconcerned on, and at no time evinces a high sensibility of his almost inevitable doom.

The last of the male prisoners on trial sits upon the extreme end of the platform, at a window looking out to the north. This is Arnold, against whom also, as yet, no testimony has been introduced, and we do not now understand his status in the tragical drama. He is a young man of very decent and respectable appearance, clad well and cleanly, about thirty years old, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, dark hair and eyes, slight beard, clear light complexion, intelligent countenance, and one in which we could look in vain for evidence or capacity of guilt.

Another, and the last and most prominent, of the accused, is Mrs. Surratt, who sits apart from the other prisoners, at the west end of the reporters' table, and near her counsel. This woman is dressed in full mourning; she wears her bonnet and veil during the sessions of the commission. Her age is probably fifty. She is a large, Amazonian class of woman, square built, masculine hands, rather full face, dark grey, lifeless eye, hair not decidedly dark, complexion swarthy; altogether, her face denotes more than ordinary intelligence. She seems too strong to be weighed down by the crushing testimony against her; and whilst conclusive evidence was being rendered, which, if true, makes her part in the horrible tragedy of the most cold-blooded, heartless character, she but once seemed disturbed. Her eye is rather soft in expression and strangely at variance with the general harshness of her other features. She seems a woman of undaunted mettle, and fitted for Macbeth's injunction to "bring forth men children only;" and yet she does not appear as Lady Macbeth prayed to be, "from crown to toe-top full of direst cruelty." This unfortunate woman, like the other prisoners, is in irons. A bar of about ten inches in length passes from one ankle to the other, and is there attached to an iron band that encircles each leg. Her hands are free.

All the other prisoners, except Dr. Mudd, are heavily ironed. Their feet and ankles are ironed, as in the case of Mrs. Surratt, and attached to each leg is a chain about six feet long, to which is appended a ball weighing fifty pounds. Besides this, a bar and bands like those about the feet confine their arms. When the prisoners, thus heavily ironed, are required to move about, the officer in attendance on him carries the ball. Nearly all the accused are required to wear a peculiar cap when they return from the court to their rooms.

The cap is constructed of cotton cloth, padded, and covers, helmet-like, the entire head and nearly all the face. It was suggested some weeks ago by the attempt of Payne to take his life by butting his head against the prison wall.

#### QUARREL BETWEEN GENERALS SHERMAN AND HALLECK.

A very pretty quarrel had broken out between Generals Sherman and Halleck, which has had the effect of postponing the grand review of the Federal troops which was to have taken place in Virginia. When General Sherman concluded his first agreement with General J. Johnston for the surrender of the army under the command of the latter, General Halleck, who had just been appointed to command the district of Richmond, applied to Mr. Stanton for authority to order that Sherman's subordinates should pay no attention to the orders of that officer, but report direct to him (Halleck). Sherman was intensely mortified when he heard of this, and consequently did not halt his army when he approached Richmond; and a correspondence, of which the following is alleged to be the substance, passed between him and Halleck:—

HALLECK TO SHERMAN.

As you will be in Richmond in a few days, allow me to offer you the hospitalities of my house here, where I shall be gratified to receive you, and to contribute to make your sojourn here agreeable.

SHERMAN TO HALLECK.

Your proffered hospitality is respectfully declined. I had hoped to pass through Richmond without the painful necessity of meeting you. Your recent advisory despatch to the War Department is a sufficient explanation.

HALLECK TO SHERMAN.

I regret your declining my invitation, and the unfriendly spirit manifested in your note. If you knew the feeling at Washington and at the War Department in reference to your agreement with Johnston, you would fully appreciate the motive of my despatch to which you refer. Permit me to assure you of my kind feeling to you personally, and my high admiration for your services.

SHERMAN TO HALLECK.

I think I understand both the circumstances and the men sufficiently well to appreciate the motives of your despatch. Both you and Mr. Stanton sent me warning to beware of assassins. I did not then know that the authors of the warning were themselves the assassins I had to fear.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

According to advices from Rio Janeiro, Lopez had seized, in the port of Assumption, without any previous declaration of war, the Argentine steamer Salto. His squadron had taken possession of the port of Corrientes and two vessels of war. The town of Corrientes was occupied, without resistance, by 7000 Paraguayans. An Envoy from President Mitre was about to leave for London to negotiate a loan. The Brazilian Ministry had tendered their resignation. The Senator Nabuco de Arayo was intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

#### NAPOLEON III. AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

THE speech of Prince Napoleon at Ajaccio, the substance of which we published in our last week's Number, has led to a rupture between himself and the Emperor. The following correspondence has appeared in Paris, in the *Moniteur* and in the *Presse* respectively, and has created an immense sensation in the French capital:—

THE EMPEROR TO H.H.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Monsieur and very dear Cousin,—I cannot help apprising you of the painful impression I have experienced on reading your speech delivered at Ajaccio.

In leaving you, during my absence, near the Empress and my son, as Vice-President of the Privy Council, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my confidence; and I hoped that your presence, your conduct, and your language would testify to the union which reigns in our family.

The political programme which you place under the aegis of the Emperor can only serve the enemies of my Government. To judgments which I cannot admit, you add sentiments of hatred which are no longer of our day.

In order to know how to apply the ideas of the Emperor to the present time, it is necessary to have passed through the stern trials of responsibility and power. And, besides, we are really capable, pigmies as we are, of appreciating at its just value the grand historical figure of Napoleon? As if, standing before a colossal statue, we are unable to view the whole at once. We only see the side which strikes our sight; hence the incompleteness of the reproduction and the divergences of opinions.

But what is clear to the eyes of every one is, that to prevent anarchy in men's minds—that redoubtable enemy of true liberty—the Emperor had established, first in his family, and afterwards in his Government, that severe discipline which admitted but one will and one action; I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct.

Whereon, Monsieur and dear Cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping,

PRINCE NAPOLEON TO THE EMPEROR.

Sire,—In consequence of the letter of your Majesty, dated May 23rd, and of its publication in the *Moniteur* of this morning, I hereby resign the vice-presidency of the Privy Council, and the presidency of the Commission of the Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Pray receive, Sire, the tribute of profound and respectful attachment with which I am your Majesty's most devoted cousin,

(Signed) NAPOLEON (JEROME).

Palais Royal, May 27, 1865.

A Parisian correspondent has the following remarks upon these letters:—

The Emperor's letter was calculated to create a profound impression upon the public; but I am inclined to think that, if his Majesty could possibly have witnessed the effect it has produced, he would feel a misgiving that he has overshot the mark. For, though the severe snub administered to *mon cousin* has gratified all who found fault with *mon cousin's* Ajaccio speech, it has greatly discouraged and depressed all those who anticipated—on slender grounds, I admit—that Napoleon III. was anxious to train the country to something like self-government; it is a downright and positive declaration of absolutism. The Emperor's will is to be law, not only in his own family, but in his Government; and, to prevent mistakes, it is added that "from that rule," laid down by the First Napoleon, his successor will henceforth never depart. Anti-Imperialists are overjoyed at this public manifestation of the profound discord which reigns in the Imperial family, and consider it a subject of congratulation that the Napoleonic axiom, *laver son linge sale en famille*, should have been reversed.

Considering that the press was permitted to criticise with the utmost freedom the speech of Prince Napoleon, this public reprimand is judged to have been unnecessarily harsh. No one ever supposed when Prince Napoleon accepted the office of Vice-President of the Privy Council that he had sacrificed his opinions or the right of expressing them, and a mere disavowal would have sufficed to indicate that the Emperor did not consider himself bound by his cousin's indiscreet oration. But at the present day the doctrine which his Majesty lays down with such unmistakable emphasis, that no one in his family or Government has a right to an opinion of their own, though it does belong to the Napoleonic tradition, is certainly not suited to our epoch. Even his uncle, though he did write stinging letters to his relatives, took care not to publish them, and it may be added, no one of his brothers possessed the same amount of influence as, nor the unquestionable talents of, Prince Napoleon. In short, the publication of the letter of the Emperor is looked upon as a declaration of war, which may be attended with serious consequences.

It is stated that the Empress brought all her influence to bear to induce Prince Napoleon not to publish his speech as a pamphlet, but he declined to accede to the request. Accordingly, it was brought out in pamphlet form at Dentu's. The first edition was not stamped, and was therefore seized; but a second issue was at once prepared, according to the proper legal form, and published immediately. Rumour says that the Empress did her best to act the part of peacemaker, and endeavoured to induce the Prince not to send in his resignation of his offices; but, of course, without success. There were some reports current in Paris about the Prince having resolved to visit the United States or England immediately, but it is now alleged that he will only retire into private life for a time.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST STORY.—One of the last, if not the very last, story told by President Lincoln was to one of his Cabinet, who came to see him, to ask if it would be proper to permit Jake Thompson to slip through Maine in disguise and embark for Portland. The President, as usual, was disposed to be merciful, and to permit the arch rebel to pass unmolested, but the Secretary urged that he should be treated as a traitor. "By permitting him to escape the penalties of treason," persistently remarked the Secretary, "you sanction it." "Well," replied Mr. Lincoln, "there was an Irish soldier here last summer who wanted something to drink stronger than water, and stopped at a drug-shop, where he espied a soda fountain. 'Mr. Doctor,' said he, 'give me, please, a glass of soda-water,' and if you can put in a few drops of whiskey unbeknown to anyone I'll be obliged." Now," continued Mr. Lincoln, "if Jake Thompson is permitted to go through Maine unbeknown to anyone, what's the harm? So don't have him arrested."

#### SCENES OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE AND CHARACTER.

##### A WEDDING AT THE DIGGINGS.

In speaking of the subject of our Engraving—a wedding at the diggings—it will suffice to say that directly it becomes known that a fresh deposit of the precious metal, in payable quantities, has been discovered, people flock to the spot from all directions. This is called a new "rush," or diggings. Houses made of wood and canvas spring up as if by magic. Streets are formed by stores, public-houses, &c., being built along, in rows, similar to towns at home. The first comers generally select what they consider the most eligible spot for erecting their establishments, and the later arrivals in rotation; by this means it is a common occurrence to find, on a large rush, a well-formed street spring into existence in the space of a week or ten days from the time of its first becoming known.

A gold commissioner is then sent, and proclaims the place a gold-field, and under the Gold-fields Act. The ground occupied by the buildings—that is to say, forming the streets, &c.—is reserved from being worked by the miners, under a clause inserted for the special purpose of protecting the mercantile part of the community, who generally form a very numerous and important body. Before this clause was inserted mere occupiers were subject to very severe annoyance by having their places disturbed. As an example of the necessity for such a protection, we may quote the anecdote of the landlord of the Star Hotel at Ballarat being much surprised one fine morning, while in the midst of his business, by beholding a party of diggers enter his house, and, without making the slightest overtures to him, commenced sinking a shaft or hole in the centre of his bar. He was, moreover, compelled to take it very quietly, well knowing how much better it was to be at peace than at war with such disagreeable, yet legal, trespassers. We may inform our friends curious to know the result, that they bottomed the shaft at about 45 ft., and obtained a most remunerative result.

Gold-diggers are comprised of a mixed community, from all parts of the world. The name of digger, or miner, naturally conveys to one's mind, who has never been in Australia or California, a species of uneducated, rough navvy. It is true there are many of that kind among them, but a new arrival is often astonished at the intellectual and highly-educated class he meets with.

Some of the best families in England have sons in Australia, to whom the excitement of gold-digging was a means of destroying any commercial or pastoral inclination formerly possessed by them. You may often address a digger returning from his day's labour in an old shirt and trousers, covered with yellow or white clay, whom, to your astonishment, you will perhaps find not only a well-informed man, but, if you chose to go far enough, discover you are in conversation with a classical scholar.

There must be something very fascinating in the wild, unfettered

life of a gold-digger to induce so many men of high attainments to leave remunerative employment, coupled with the domestic happiness generally found in large cities, to follow it, with the many hardships natural to such a precarious and wandering means of gaining a living, such as dwelling under canvas tents or bark huts, doing their own cooking, &c. As soon as the field begins to get of a more settled nature, of course, the comfort of the miners increases, good boarding-houses springing up, theatres, a mechanics' institution, &c. Many of the married diggers, on finding themselves on a gold-field which is likely to be permanent, build themselves comfortable little cottages or huts, with gardens, the walks of which have a most picturesque appearance from being laid out with small white quartz-stones.

There are many ways in which gold is found. It has been picked up off the surface and dug out nearly 600 ft. in depth, a number of the deep shafts at Ballarat are over 500 ft. The shallowest sinking, as a general rule, known in Australia was on the Woolshed diggings, near Beechworth. It was found so near the surface that a class of labour commenced known as surfacing, which consists of washing the ground one actually walks on, and from which process large fortunes are realised. Twelve months ago we saw machinery being put up by a company of miners for the purpose of washing the surface of a large hill for which they had obtained a mining lease. The operation of surfacing consists of taking the ground off indiscriminately, and throwing it into long, narrow troughs, with a permanent and false bottom, the latter being furnished with perforations to admit of the gold and stones passing through, while the earth passes off as mud. Should the ground be particularly clayey, it is puddled, care of course being taken that a continual supply of water is kept up, and that no valuables are thrown away in the waste. This mode, used in surfacing, is generally known as sluicing.

Many imagine a digger's must necessarily be a dull, monotonous life. Nothing of the sort. A place of amusement is one of the first things provided for colonial tastes by spirited caterers, ever willing and on the alert to provide means to assist the improvident miners in getting rid of their oftentimes hardly-earned gold. Neither are the entertainments of an indifferent nature, nor the behaviour of that questionable character which an inhabitant of Europe must often associate with the idea of the mixed and peculiar class forming a new rush. We often find an unexpected accumulation of talent on the diggings. For instance, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have played both at Ballarat and Bendigo. Mr. G. V. Brooke has appeared, in conjunction with Miss Avonia Jones, at these and many of the smaller diggings; but, we must add, in some instances in theatres of the most primitive construction. But we suppose theatrical stars are consoled for the somewhat rude character of their audience and the homeliness of the edifices in which they must perform, by the certainty of realising large pecuniary advantages.

There are sometimes attempts made to get up family or friendly gatherings; but of course appearance is often very much sacrificed for the sake of comfort. Still, if the floors are uncarpeted, and the music merely the simple violin, the hearts are not less light, the eyes of the fair damsels less bright, nor the dance carried on with less spirit, than in our happy English homes, where the comforts of an evening meeting are so much increased by the luxury of more refined art.

Of course, marrying and giving in marriage are as necessary at the diggings as elsewhere, for man dislikes being alone there as well as in more polished states of society, and some queer scenes are witnessed on such occasions. It often happens, in the event of a wedding, where the parties concerned have more friends than room, that they engage an apartment for the occasion in an hotel or public-house, and celebrate the event by a ball and supper, on the *omnibus patet nulli subservit* principle. Our Engraving represents a scene of this description. The time selected is that which is generally very enjoyable at all convivial entertainments, both at home and abroad—viz., after supper. As our readers will observe, many of the happy guests have decidedly imbibed something stronger than tea, have no doubt liberally toasted the bride and bridegroom and invoked for them eternal happiness, most likely coupled with the wish which, to a miner especially, consummates all earthly bliss—viz., that the next venture may turn out a golden claim.

##### A DIGGER'S WEDDING IN MELBOURNE.

The lower order of diggers, who have never been used to have large sums of money at their disposal, do not forget, on acquiring it, to make as much show as possible. They often go to Melbourne or Sydney for the purpose of choosing a suitable partner in the shape of a wife, which they do not now generally find much trouble in accomplishing. When the happy day arrives (by-the-by, not always a very distant period, diggers having generally a firm conviction that procrastination in love affairs has a wonderful affinity to the old nursery proverb—viz., a bird in the hand, &c.)—they sometimes hire open carriages, and give the public a treat, as they facetiously term it, by parading the streets, after the fashion shown in our second Engraving. But this practice is not so much in vogue as it was, for we think the miners are getting sensible, and are discovering that there is more real enjoyment in domestic happiness, and are therefore beginning to save their money for the purpose of ensuring that real and looked-for enjoyment, which many go out to seek but in reality come home to find.

A. A. S.

##### BAZAAR AT THE ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.

A GRAND bazaar in aid of the funds for the erection of an asylum to accommodate three hundred poor blind girls, under the care of the Sisters of Charity of St. Mary's, Portobello, Dublin, was held on Monday and Tuesday, in the Rotundo. The "Round Room" was most tastefully decorated. All the inmates of the present asylum at Portobello were on the platform, and sang to a piano and harp accompaniment several airs most pleasingly; and one in particular, "Oh! come to Old Ireland," was given with such animation as to be several times encored. One of the most interesting features in the concert was the playing on the harp of one of the blind children—a feat which she accomplished with great skill and delicacy of taste. A wonderful amount of mental culture and training was displayed on the part of the blind girls, and testified highly to the efficacy of the institution, which, it is to be regretted, is at present so limited in its operations. In front of the platform and at the several stalls were arranged innumerable pieces of exquisite embroidery, &c., the work of the blind girls, as well as hundreds of other valuable articles supplied by kind friends for the purposes of the bazaar. The drawing of prizes took place on the evening of Tuesday, the principal prize, being a magnificent chariot and pair of horses, the gift of Mrs. P. P. McSwiney, late Lady Mayoress of Dublin.

##### CHRISTENING OF A NEW STEAMER FOR THE SERVICE BETWEEN PARIS AND LONDON.

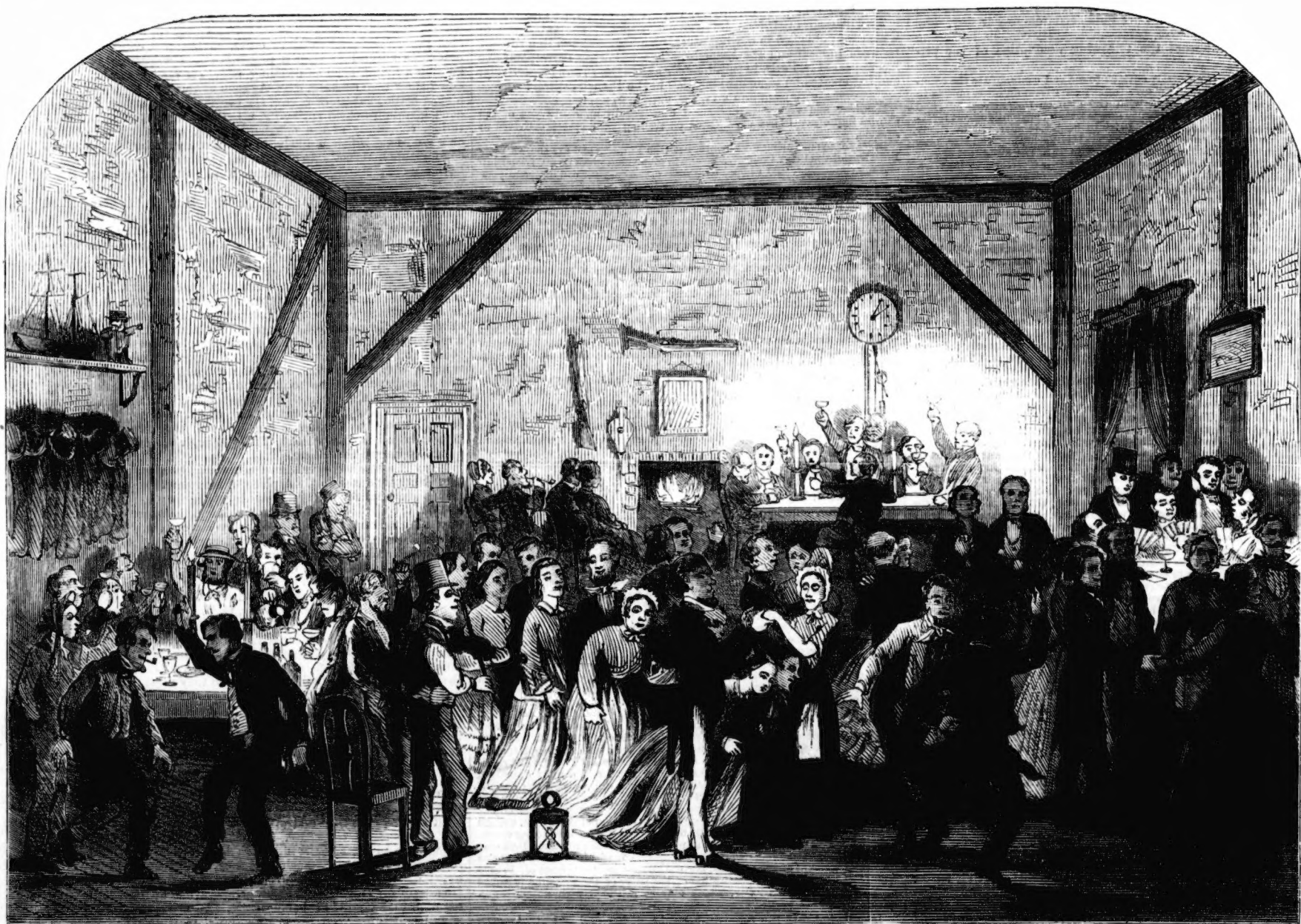
OUR Engraving represents the christening of the Esther, a new steam-vessel which is destined for the direct service between Paris and London. This event which, taking place on the Seine, at the port of St. Nicholas, and the occasion of a regular maritime fête quite new to the Parisians, was the cause of no little excitement. The quays, the bridges, and all the points from which a view could be obtained were thronged with an eager crowd of spectators, while a large number of invited guests occupied favoured positions on the bridge and upper deck of the vessel itself.

A launch in Paris is quite a religious ceremony, and this may be the more consistent since Sunday is the day mostly chosen for the purpose. The baptism of this new steamer took place on Sunday, the 14th of May, and was effected by the Curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, assisted by a grand ecclesiastical procession bearing tapers and all the insignia of the Church, and chanting a regular service.

After the Esther had thus ceremoniously received her name, the company present were invited to a handsome collation served between decks, and afterwards proceeded to view the various parts of the vessel.



## SCENES OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE AND CHARACTER.

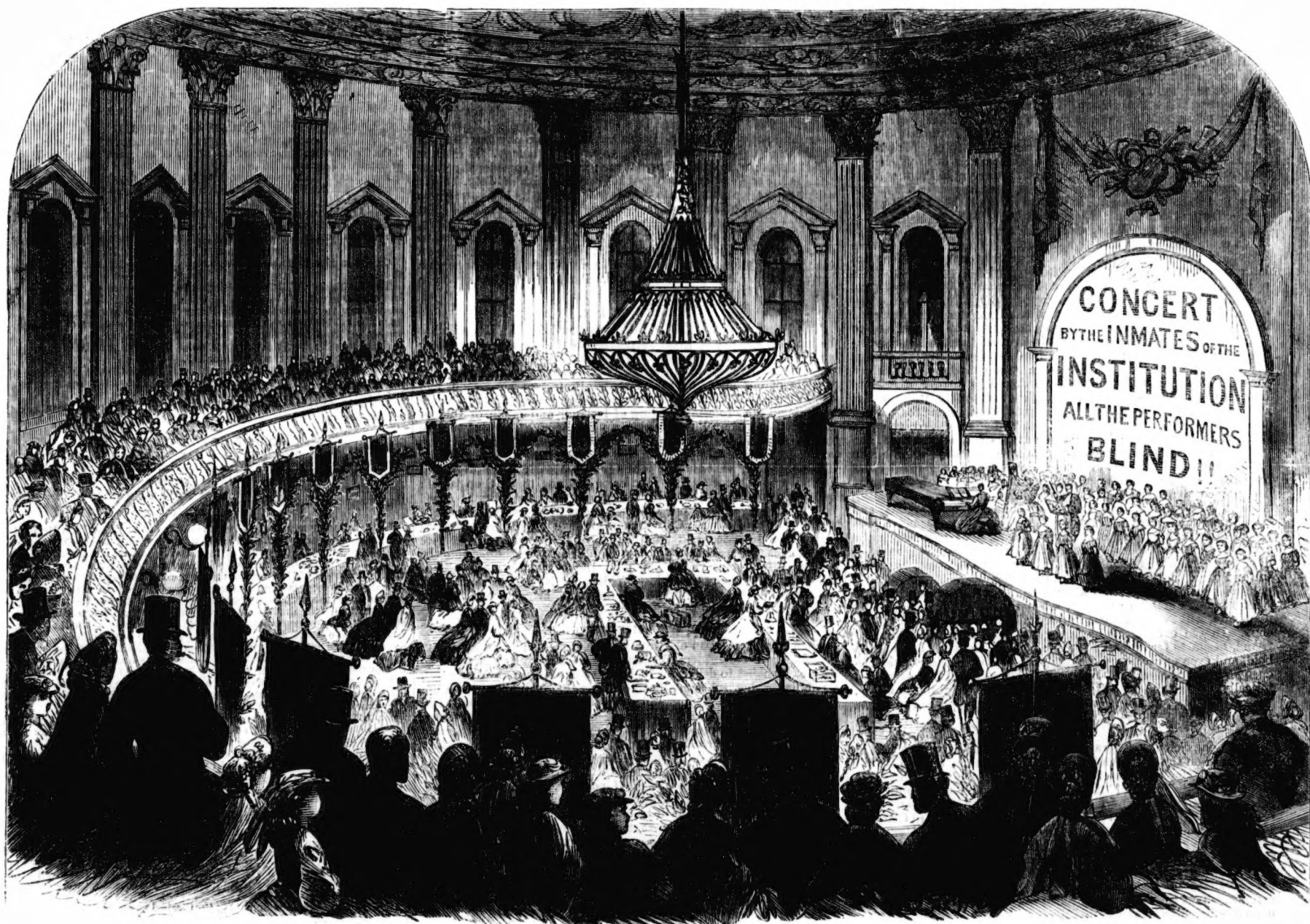


A WEDDING AT THE DIGGINGS.

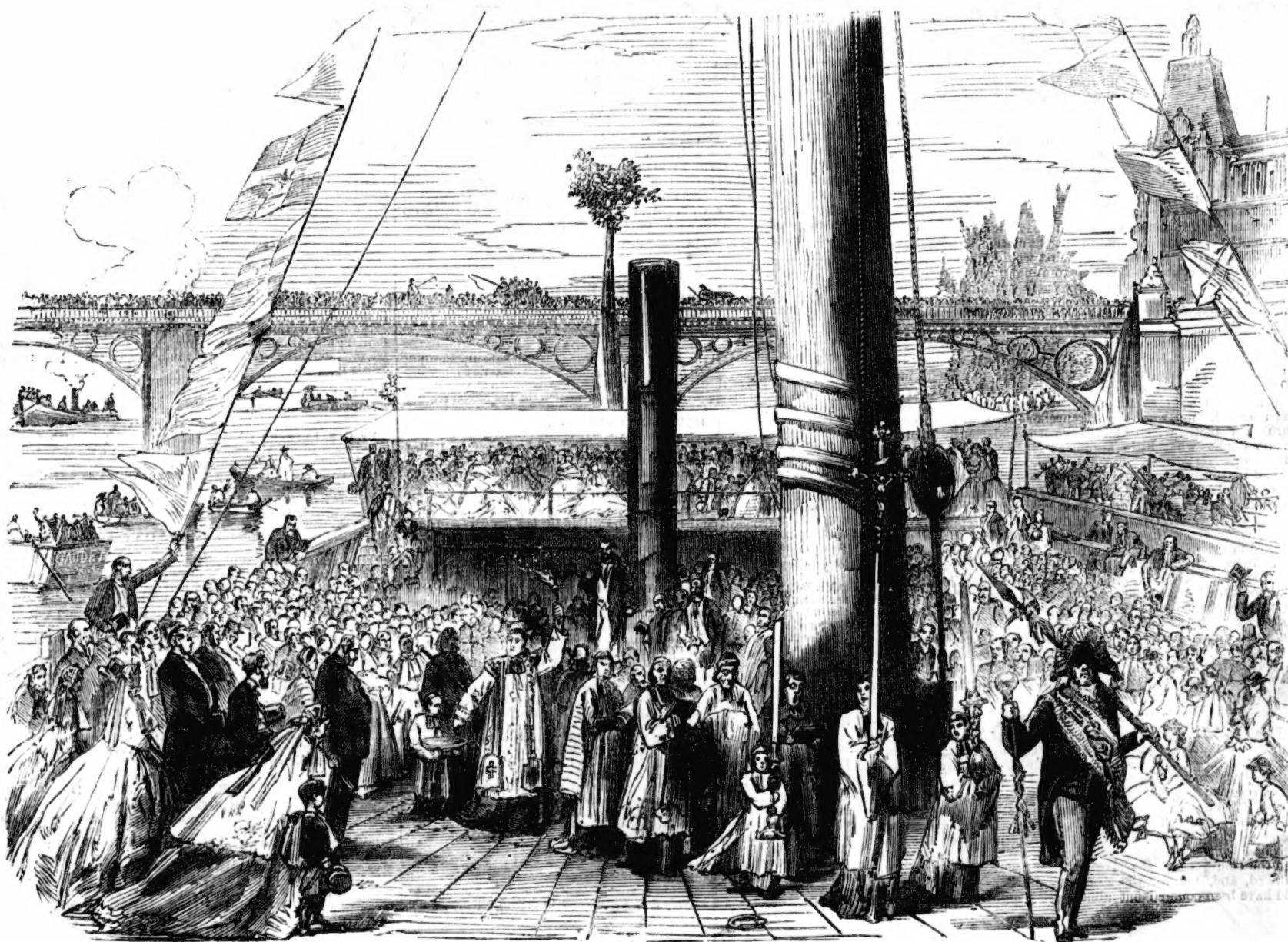


A GOLD-DIGGER'S WEDDING IN MELBOURNE.





GRAND BAZAAR AT THE ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW ASYLUM FOR BLIND GIRLS —(FROM A SKETCH BY BROWSE AND SOLAN)



THE CHRISTENING OF THE ESTHER, THE NEW STEAM-SHIP FOR THE SERVICE BETWEEN PARIS AND LONDON.



## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 261.

MR. LYGON.

SOME of the most curious scenes which occur in the House of Commons are never reported. The reason is they occur late, in the small hours, when the morning papers are nearly made up and ready for press, and the Parliamentary reports have to be condensed into the smallest possible space. On Friday night week we had a fierce and protracted duel between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Honourable Mr. Lygon, but there is little or nothing about it in the morning papers. We must, therefore, devote a few lines to a description of this duel. But, first, a word or two about the combatants, or rather one of them—to wit, the Honourable Frederick Lygon, for the other is so well known that of him we need say little or nothing. Mr. Lygon is the son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl Beauchamp, descended, or said to be, through certain, or uncertain, sinuous female lines from the famous old Beauchamps, from whom sprang the still more famous Earl of Warwick. Mr. Lygon represents West Worcestershire. He used to represent Tewkesbury; but when his father died, and his brother, Lord Elmerly, M.P. for West Worcestershire, went up to the Lords, Mr. Lygon left Tewkesbury, and was elected for West Worcestershire. Mr. Lygon was a Junior Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's Government, filling the place now held by Mr. Childers and formerly by Mr. Stansfeld. Thus much and no more of his personal history. For some time after he appeared in the house (1857) he rarely or never spoke; but later, ambition seized his soul—ambition laudable enough—to be a speaker, to mould the opinions of men, and control, by his eloquence, the affairs of State, as other speakers do. But nature has not endowed Mr. Lygon with oratorical gifts. This the members soon discovered, and in its debates, when the house was full, refused to hear Mr. Lygon patiently—were, indeed, at times, somewhat intolerant of Mr. Lygon; and so the hon. gentleman had to change his plans; and, as this road to fame was closed, he determined to seek another; and the road he found is hardly a road to fame, as our readers will see, though to notoriety it may be; and, failing to be famous, it is not uncommon for young aspirants to seek to be notorious. Mr. Lygon ceased, then, to attempt to address the House when it was full, and excited, and impatient, and adopted the plan of coming down after midnight to criticise the small routine measures which the House generally has then to discuss; and, so far as Mr. Lygon is concerned, this move has proved a success. He can, at least, now get a hearing without interruption, and has made himself conspicuous and notable, if he has not achieved real fame. But the move was judicious for another reason. There is a class of men which the affluents, divine or otherwise, never visits till after midnight. We have ourselves a friend who in the day-time is so modest, and bashful, and timid that he cannot speak ten words consecutively without painful hesitation, but who after midnight becomes eloquent as Demosthenes, and who at times, when the inspiration is strongly upon him, will even burst out into song. Mr. Lygon is one of this class. In the early hours he is nervous and timid, and, like our friend, hesitates for want of words; but in the small hours he is bold, and even audacious, attacking the great Chancellor of the Exchequer without fear; and not only speaks fluently but even oratorically, suiting the action to the word and the word to the action, with all the ease, if not the elegance, of our accomplished speakers. But now to

## THE DUEL.

It was one o'clock. There were not more than fifty members in the house—on the Conservative side not more than ten. The bill which was the subject of contest was a certain "Dockyards Extension Bill"—a bill the principle of which the House had already unanimously confirmed, and which had now to pass through Committee. This bill was properly under the care of Lord Clarence Paget; but, as there was a money question connected with it, Gladstone had come down to watch that. Preliminary to going into Committee, there was an amendment to be proposed by Sir James Elphinstone, to the effect that the money required should be raised by terminable annuities, and not be paid out of the annual revenue. This the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed. Whereupon discussion arose, and in this Mr. Lygon, who was down, as usual, dressed in tailed coat, and holding his crush hat in his hand, radiant in face, and eyes sparkling, showing that the affluents was upon him, took a prominent part. But in the primary discussion he did not shine. He was scarcely up in his subject; he could not readily find the quotation in Hansard which he was fumbling over the pages to discover; and, though he was fluent enough of speech, he was illogical, inconclusive, and, in short, achieved no success. But when the House had resolved itself into Committee we saw another sight. "That clause I stand part of the bill," said Mr. Dodson, after the preamble had been duly postponed; and thereupon rose Mr. Lygon and commenced the fight. "This clause gives power to the Government to enter into contracts; but these contracts will extend over several years. And what guarantee have the contractors that the Government will from year to year propose votes in Supply to pay these contractors? Did not a certain Government once enter into a contract with one Mr. Churchward? and did not the present Government refuse, and has it not to this day refused, to propose a vote to pay that much injured contractor?" &c., in a long harangue in which the hon. gentleman played variations upon this Churchward topic as a musician plays variations on a favourite air. Standing erect, with face radiant, eyes flashing, and arms in active, energetic, if not in elegant motion, so passionate and energetic, indeed, that a stranger at first would have supposed that the honourable gentleman was perorating upon a revolutionary reform bill "that must wreck his party or ruin his country," to borrow Mr. Lowe's epigrammatic phrase, rather than upon a poor Dockyards Extension Bill, which everybody approved. But Mr. Lygon was under the affluents, you know, readers; and persons thus visited have often been carried away beyond the control of sober judgment and reason. Whilst Mr. Lygon was pouring forth his soul in this passionate way, Gladstone, pale of countenance, and facial muscles quivering with anger, sat on the elip, as it were, ready for a spring; and as soon as Mr. Lygon's fervour was spent, and his speech ended, up rose the Chancellor of the Exchequer to return the blow which had been so audaciously delivered; and no doubt what little argument Mr. Lygon had advanced, and it was very little, was crushed, as you might be sure it would be, in the strong grasp of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But was Mr. Lygon silenced? Not a bit of it. Again he rose, and, if possible, with more vehemence than ever, returned to the charge; and yet again, after Gladstone had once more replied, and still again. Four times Lygon assailed, and four times was he assailed in return. Nay, Lygon rose a fifth time, and had the last word. Indeed, if keeping the field be a token of victory, Mr. Lygon was victorious. Moreover, he had held his redoubtable opponent at sword-point for half an hour, and made him angry, which, perhaps, was more satisfaction to Mr. Lygon than all that he had done besides. And here we drop the curtain. If any of our readers should ask why so eminent a man as Gladstone should condescend thus passionately to reply to so insignificant a person as Mr. Lygon, our reply is simply we cannot tell. A dozen cool words would have settled Mr. Lygon at once. It was Gladstone's vehemence that prolonged this futile and unseemly quarrel.

## THE END APPROACHES.

"This," said Lord Derby, at the beginning of the Session, "is a moribund Parliament," and there are all the signs that the Parliament is near its end. Its life is evidently ebbing away. It is incapable of protracted exertion. Now and then there is a feverish flash of energy; but it quickly subsides, and almost every night it seems as if it must faint away, and very frequently—generally now once a week—does really go off. In short, it is very difficult now to make a House, and still more difficult to keep it when it is made. There has been scarcely a night during the last three weeks on which the House could not have been counted out if the whips had so minded, and, but for the strenuous exertions of said whips, it would have been counted out almost every night. At the opening

of the house they are obliged to whip in the members to see the requisite forty at the hour of four, and thence, till the House rises, they have to keep watch and ward like sentinels at the door, and over the refreshment-room, and smokery, and library, and tea-room, that a sufficient number of members may be held either inside or in reserve. During the dinner-hour it is the rarest thing to have forty members inside the house. The normal number is about twenty-five; and once last week when we looked in there were but nine—six Liberals and three Conservatives. Scarcely a night passes without an attempt at a count. Some young member tries it on for fun, or some indignant patriot, indignant that money should be voted or legislation carried on with so few members present. In short, readers, Parliament is dying, clearly dying, and in the course of a few more weeks will be in *extremis*, and then Majesty will step forth, give it the customary *coup de grace*, and it will be gone. "How long has it to live?" That cannot be accurately foretold to a day. It will live, however, like all other mortals, till its work is done, and not a day longer. It has but little to do now but to make up its accounts, or, in other words, to vote the money. It has few bills to pass; none of any importance; and it is considered certain that its life will not be prolonged beyond the 25th of July. Some augur from calculations made that it will breathe its last somewhere about the 10th, others think that it may drag on till the 20th; but nobody believes that it can last longer than the 25th. Its end, then, is very near. But grieve not, readers. The work that it has had to do is nearly done, and it will rise again. It is merely going, like an old type, to its founder to be recast in a new and, let us hope, in a better mould. In six or seven weeks Parliament will be dead; in twelve it will be alive again.

## NODUS OR FIX.

The Roman Catholic Oaths Bill, introduced by Mr. Monsell, has been and is a source of great perplexity to the Conservative mind, and especially to the Conservative leaders. They know not what to do with it. To consent to throw down in this way the fences which the wisdom of our ancestors raised round Protestant succession, and the Protestant Church cannot be thought of. Such a policy would alienate all the Protestant feeling of Ireland, and much of that of England, and compel us to give up all hope of a Conservative majority in the next Parliament. What! Conservatives consenting to the destruction of the ancient bulwarks of the Church and the Throne. Why, what is the use of Conservatism if it fail to defend Church and Throne? No! that course is not to be thought of; and yet opposition to the bill, is that quite a safe policy? Alas! no; for though most of our supporters are Protestants, we have a nice little tail of Roman Catholics who have on former occasions done us good service, and from whom in the next Parliament we hope to get more. Here, then, is a perplexity. On the one side the Scylla of indignant Protestants; on the other the Charybdis of threatening Roman Catholics—Whiteside, Newdegate, and Co. minatory on the right; Hennessy and his brigade, with finger uplifted, ominously on the left.

## AND DEUS HAS THE GOUT.

Here then there is, in classical phrase, a *nodus*; or, in American vernacular—if our readers like that better—a *fix*. But is there no *deus ex machina* to deliver us? Hast thou, O Conservative chief, no notion in that scheming head of thine that can help us? Conservative chief looks solemn and wise, but answers dubiously, and asks for delay. "Let us have a morning sitting on Tuesday next, and then I shall be prepared to give my opinion." Agreed, said the Government; agreed, said Mr. Monsell; and a morning sitting on Tuesday was resolved upon. Meanwhile, Conservative chief was to muse and cogitate, and then, on Tuesday, come from behind his cloud, deliver his opinion, and, if possible, deliver Conservatism out of its fix. And now, what will Conservative chief propose? That was the question. Will he consent to the expurgation of the Roman Catholic oath and leave the Protestant oath as it is? or will he by his ingenuity construct some form of oath agreeable to all parties? It was vain to conjecture; we must wait till Tuesday, when the Conservative leader would come forth and untie or cut the Gordian knot; and so we waited with what patience we had. But, alas! we waited in vain, for on Monday night Sir John Pakington rose in his place and announced that our expected *deus*, for whose appearance we were anxiously looking, had got—and a smile crept over the faces of honourable members, and something like a titter ran round the House—had got the gout. Sir John pleaded for further delay (acting, perhaps, the *Fabius cunctator*, reflecting that if he could throw the bill over the holidays, when supplies will be urgent and time precious, there might be no necessity for the *deus* to appear at all); but Mr. Monsell, having elicited by question that Conservative chief had no definite plan, refused; and on Tuesday, gout still holding Conservative chief in its grip, the bill came on, and was sent to Committee by a majority, a large number of Conservatives having escaped in the best manner they could the difficulty in which they were by walking out of the house when the division was called; and so the affair was ended for a time. After Whiteside the bill must come on again; yes, *must*; because, you see, the Government is most provokingly accommodating to Mr. Monsell, and, though pushed as they are for time, will, nevertheless, certainly give him a day; and there is reason why they should be thus accommodating. This bill is doing their work, readers. It is splitting the Conservative party, and by so much strengthening their own. And what will Conservative chief do then? A waggish friend of ours thinks that he cannot do better than to keep his gout, or get up a relapse.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Granville moved the second reading of the Clerical Subscriptions Bill, which he stated was based upon the recommendations of a very numerous Select Committee of their Lordships' house.—The Archbishop of Canterbury having expressed his approval of the bill, the motion for the second reading was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE ALABAMA.

Sir J. WALSH asked whether Government had received from the United States any formal and official demand for compensation to American citizens for losses sustained by the Alabama or other Confederate cruisers alleged to have been equipped in British ports.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that a correspondence had been going on for nearly two years between the Government of the United States and her Majesty's Government on the subject, and within the last few days a further communication had been received from Mr. Adams, to which no reply had yet been returned. The correspondence had been conducted upon very friendly—indeed, the most amicable—terms.

## THE CASE OF COLONEL DAWKINS.

Mr. DARBY GRIFFITH moved for all the papers and correspondence connected with the case of Colonel Dawkins. He justified his action in bringing the case on appeal before the House. The Horse Guards were responsible to the Secretary of State for War, who was in turn responsible to the House. The Commander-in-Chief, however, in this case seemed to have arrogated to himself the prerogative of the Crown.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON held that there was a great difference between holding the War Minister responsible for the administration of the affairs of the Army and entering into a discussion on the details of the management of the Army. He therefore protested against this matter being brought forward. He denied that there had been undue haste in the proceedings in reference to Colonel Dawkins, and said there was no foundation for the charges which had been made against the military authorities in the matter. He believed that the Commander-in-Chief would be backed up by public opinion in the course he had taken. He had acted strictly within the limits of his powers. The question of the fitness of Colonel Dawkins to command a regiment the noble Marquis refused to go into; but he stated the circumstances which had led to the court of inquiry, and contended that, after its finding, the Commander-in-Chief could take no other course than that which he had taken. He declined to give the papers.

The motion was negatived without a division.

## OUR COLONIES.

Mr. MARSH directed attention to the cost of the protection of the colonies, and the advantages which the mother country derived from them. Mr. BAZLEY said, while we sent £110,000,000 worth of our produce to other parts of the world we only sent £50,000,000 to British colonies, while

the cost of trading with the colonies was greater than the cost of trading with the world at large. The colonies ought to be less dependent on British support, and they would make much greater progress.

Mr. CARDWELL pointed out that, while the connection between the colonies and the mother country was highly valued, the former were being taught, year by year, to depend less upon the latter. At some length he showed what had been done in this way.

## SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. On the vote for £527,985 for buildings, machinery, and repairs for naval establishments, a discussion ensued, in which the Government was urged to press forward the works which the vote was intended to cover. Finally, the vote was agreed to.

The House then took up the Civil Service Estimates, and resumed the consideration of the vote for the Woods and Forests Department. Finally the vote was agreed to.

MONDAY, MAY 29.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## COMPANIES' WORKMEN'S EDUCATION BILL.

On the order for considering the report of amendments to the Companies' Workmen's Education Bill, Earl GRANVILLE proposed to omit the clause requiring that in the schools established under the bill the children should be compelled to learn the Church Catechism.

The Archbishop of YORK objected to the omission of the clause; and, after some remarks from the Bishop of London, Earl Grey, and Lord Carnarvon, the motion for the omission of the clause was negatived by 53 votes to 38.

## CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION BILL.

On the motion that the House go into Committee on the Clerical Subscription Bill.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN objected to the measure on the ground that it had not received the approval of the Church of Ireland. He moved an amendment to the effect that the House did not deem it expedient to proceed with the bill without the concurrence of the Convocation of the Irish provinces of the United Church, and that an address be presented to her Majesty praying that the Convocation of the Irish provinces might be convened to consider the matter of the bill.

Earl GRANVILLE said no disrespect was intended to the Irish Church. He could say positively, however, that the Irish Convocation would not be called together.

The amendment was ultimately withdrawn, the House went into Committee, and the bill was agreed to, with slight amendments.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORIES.

Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to Sir E. Grogan, said measures were being taken with a view to induce Canada to take the government of the Hudson's Bay territories. There was no intention of disputing the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the territories.

## GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Lord C. PAGET moved the second reading of the Greenwich Hospital Bill, and expressed a hope that the House would consent to the bill being committed pro forma, with a view of introducing several amendments.

Sir J. PAKINGTON doubted whether the indoor pensioners would be willing to go out of the hospital unless their allowance, which they now had in addition to food, clothes, and lodging, was increased. He regarded with serious doubt the proposal to put the hospital on the same footing as Haslar. He regretted, too, that it was proposed to change the management, and should strongly oppose anything in that direction which should prevent the benefits of the establishment from being given to naval officers. He did not approve of the proposed allotment of small pensions. He objected generally to the bill, and more particularly to the part which proposed to make the cost of the hospital voted in the Navy Estimates.

Mr. AYRTON approved of the bill as striking at the root of evils which had long disgraced the hospital. He urged that some accommodation should be provided in the hospital for merchant seamen.

Mr. LIDDELL denied that merchant seamen had any claim on the hospital. Mr. CHILDERS explained at some length the provisions of the bill, and defended it from the criticisms which had been made upon it.

The bill was read a second time and committed pro forma. Several amendments were introduced, and the bill was ordered to be reprinted.

## COLONIAL GOVERNORS' RETIRING PENSIONS BILL.

This bill, after some debate, was read a second time.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Russell, in reply to a question of Lord Chelmsford, said that the date of the latest intelligence at the Foreign Office relating to the English captives in Abyssinia was the 28th of April. Mr. RISSAM was still then at Massowah; but he had been informed that the prisoners were suffering no additional hardships.

The report of the amendments to the Clerical Subscription Bill was brought up and agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC OATHS BILL.

The adjourned debate on the motion to go into Committee on the Roman Catholic Oaths Bill was resumed by

Mr. NEWDEGATE, who asserted that the bill had been brought forward without due care and in the face of the result of previous inquiries. There was nothing in the present time which should induce them to relieve Roman Catholics from the obligations of taking the oath. He quoted from speeches of Dr. Manning and others to show that Roman Catholicism was antagonistic to the English Church, and he charged the Jesuits with innumerable malpractices. He concluded by moving that the bill be committed a second time that day six months.

Mr. TREHERNE seconded the amendment.

Mr. GREGORY was surprised at the opposition offered to a measure of the commonest justice. The Church had never suffered from the measures which had been passed for the relief of Dissenters, and she would not suffer if this bill became law. He vindicated Roman Catholics from the charge of disloyalty, and expressed a strong opinion that there should be but one form of oath for all members of the house.

Sir J. PAKINGTON feared that this attempt to get rid of one of the securities adopted in 1829 for the preservation of Protestantism would revive angry feelings between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Whether the change was wise or not, it ought not to have been left in the hands of a private member, but should have been taken up by the Government. He believed there were things in the oath to which a Roman Catholic might very properly object; but he thought that part of it which referred to the property and security of the Protestant Church ought to be retained. If the retention of that part were not agreed to he should vote with Mr. Newdegate.

Mr. HORSMAN described the oath as a remnant of the dark ages which ought to be done away with. There should be but one oath for all members.

The debate was continued by Sir H. Cairns, Lord E. Howard, and Sir P. Burrell; after which the motion for going into Committee was carried by 193 votes to 126. The House went into Committee pro forma, and immediately resumed.

## THE DERBY DAY.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, it was agreed that the House should adjourn over Wednesday, the Derby Day.

## THE ALABAMA.

Mr. G. S. LEFEVRE asked whether the recent despatch from Mr. Adams in reference to the Alabama was not couched in the same friendly tone as previous despatches of the same kind.

Lord PALMERSTON said the tenor of the despatch was the same as previous ones, as it related to the same matter. The last communication was made here since the accession of President Johnson, but he could not say whether the instructions had been issued by the late President Lincoln or President Johnson.

Lord R. CEIL asked for the dates of the correspondence in reference to the Alabama which had not been laid before Parliament.

Lord PALMERSTON was unable, off hand, to say.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said the noble Lord's answers were not satisfactory. The question was whether the demands made since the accession of President Johnson had been made in a different spirit to those which had previously been received. If there was no fresh feature, he hoped the fact would be distinctly stated.

Mr. LAYARD said the original demand had been laid on the table. Whenever new cases arose Mr. Adams renewed the claim in words which, if not identical, were the same in spirit, tenor, and meaning. Since the death of President Lincoln there had been no fresh demand. There had been merely a continuation of the original demand, precisely in the same spirit as in the former cases.

## THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

Mr. MOFFATT called attention to the working of the bankruptcy laws, and moved that, in the opinion of the House, the report of the Select Committee on bankruptcy deserved the prompt and serious attention of Government. The motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Metropolitan Sewage and Essex Reclamation Bill,

Lord DENMAN moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months. He thought the scheme proposed for the utilisation of the sewage would be very expensive, and the object it was desirable to carry out would not be attained by means of the bill under consideration.

The Earl of Hardwicke said the proposal to reclaim Maplin Sands, or any other sands, by such means as those suggested by the promoters of the



bill had been deemed by Baron Liebig, the greatest agricultural chemist in the world, fallacious.

After a few words from Lord Churston, the House divided, when the third reading was carried by a majority of 49 to 4. The Prince of Wales voted with the "Contents" in this division.

The Public-houses Closing Act Amendment Bill (1864) was, after a short discussion, read a second time.

The Sewage Utilisation Bill passed through Committee.

The Inclosure (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

The Commissioners of Supply Meetings (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

The War Department Tramway (Devon) Bill was read a third time.

The Clerical Subscription Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lancaster Court of Chancery Bill was read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Tite moved the second reading of the Hyde Park-gate Estate Bill, the object of which was to make certain alterations in the roads near the Marble Arch. After a short discussion, the House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 83 to 47.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Bentinck, said, in consequence of the state of opinion out of doors, he had determined to withdraw the Bank Notes Issue Bill; but he would reserve to himself the right of dealing with this subject at the earliest opportunity—not, he thought, in the present Session—upon a broader basis.

Mr. Monsell, in reply to Mr. Whiteside, named Monday, the 12th inst., for the consideration of the provisions of the Roman Catholic Oath Bill, as, he said, the Government had kindly consented to give him that day.

The House soon afterwards went into a Committee of Supply upon the remainder of the Civil Service Estimates.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

#### GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

It is very difficult to throw new light into the official mind, or to drive the votaries of red tape out of their accustomed groove. What always has been always must be, what has hitherto been law and practice must continue law and practice, seem to be cardinal points in the creed of public officials. They can seldom give a better reason for the continuance of an abuse or an anomaly than that it has always been so. It does not matter that a thing may be proved to have originally been a mistake, though it may be a well-intentioned one: the mistake has been committed in some remote period of the past, and therefore must be perpetuated into some remote period of the future.

This characteristic of the official mind is eminently displayed in the manner in which Government proposes to deal with Greenwich Hospital. When that institution was founded by William and Mary, and when it was enriched from time to time from various sources, it was thought a very fine idea to provide a building in which all the sick, and maimed, and worn-out sailors of the Royal Navy might be lodged, and fed, and clothed, and cared for. This was a very excellent and very kindly idea; but experience has proved that it was a mistake. Sailors don't like a conventual life, and so the bulk of our old naval heroes prefer to live among their friends rather than in the palatial residence provided for them on the banks of the Thames. Out-pensions are more prized than indoor provision; and to meet this wish the Admiralty authorities propose to grant increased out-pensions to all those entitled to the benefits of the hospital who are not actually invalids, and to reduce the number of residents to 600. This is all right, so far as it goes; but, as we stated last week, the question at once arises as to what is to be done with the space in the hospital thus vacated. There is accommodation at Greenwich for at least 2700 inmates; only 600 are in future to live there; and, of course, there will then be 2100 unoccupied berths. Are they to remain unoccupied? So say Mr. Childers and the Government, and for these most sapient reasons:—The original charter of the hospital confined its benefits to seamen of the Royal Navy; none but seamen of the Royal Navy have ever been permitted to participate in those benefits; *ergo*, none but seamen of the Royal Navy ever must participate in them! What shallow reasoning is this! What has the original charter or past practice to do with the matter? Here is an institution which is public property; it cannot be utilised for the purpose for which it was originally designed; then why should it not be appropriated to any other purpose the public may think fit? There is more room and more money belonging to the Royal Hospital than are wanted to provide for and accommodate the superannuated sailors of the Royal Navy; but there are sick and maimed—we will not include worn-out—sailors belonging to the merchant service for whose benefit that accommodation and those funds are required. Why should they not have them?—particularly when merchant seamen were compelled, for nearly 200 years, to contribute sixpence per month out of their wages towards the funds of the hospital.

Mr. Childers frightens us with the prospect, if this claim on the part of the mercantile service be conceded, of having to provide for the worn-out, and maimed, and sick members of a profession numbering between 300,000 and 400,000 persons; but no such claim has ever been made. What is asked for is this: that a portion of Greenwich Hospital should be allotted for an infirmary for the benefit of sick and injured mercantile seamen who happen to require such accommodation while in the port of London—to serve, in fact, in lieu

of the old Dreadnought floating hospital, which has been found unsuited to the treatment of disease, and is to be abandoned; and that a small portion of the surplus funds of the Royal Hospital should be made over to that infirmary. This proposal seems very moderate and reasonable; but it is not to be entertained, because our Admiralty officials think it an innovation on old charters and old practice! Four fifths of Greenwich Hospital are to remain unused, and, of course, go to decay; a new merchant seamen's hospital is to be built alongside of the empty buildings; and all this in order that red tape may indulge its predilection for established routine. Could official folly further go?

It is not even pretended, as we expected it would be, that the space in the Greenwich Hospital must be reserved in order to meet the contingency of war, and afford accommodation for the increased number of wounded men belonging to the Royal Navy for whom the nation would then have to provide. Haslar and Nettle are admitted to be sufficient for this purpose, and Greenwich would not be required. This was the only rational objection to the claim of the merchant seamen that we could perceive. This plea is not even advanced, but the question is attempted to be staved off by a flourish of old charters and the past practice of the hospital. Really, this is a miserable way of dealing with so important a subject; and we hope those members of Parliament who have taken up the matter will persevere in their efforts, and that they will be heartily supported by the mercantile community and the general public.

But there is another way in which the subject may be looked at. We have already a large number of merchant seamen enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve, and we are anxious to swell the muster-roll. The Admiralty propose to throw open the benefits of Greenwich Hospital to all seamen who have been ten years in the Reserve or who have served three years in the Royal Navy. Why not carry the proposition a little further, and admit to the benefits of Greenwich, as an infirmary, or hospital in the modern sense of the word, every man who enters the Royal Naval Reserve, the moment he joins it, and to all the other advantages, out-pensions included, should they be required, after ten years' service? The question might, at least, be compromised in this fashion, and an additional inducement be held out to merchant seamen to place their services at the command of the nation by becoming members of the Naval Reserve.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE ACCOUCHMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES will probably take place in August. Her Royal Highness will reside at Marlborough House during that month.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ALICE OF HESSE are expected at Windsor Castle in September next, and intend to pay a six-months' visit to the Queen.

THE NAME OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAWKINS appears in the *Gazette* of Tuesday evening as having been placed upon half pay.

A STRIKE OF COTTON OPERATIVES has taken place at Rochdale.

THE SULTAN has given orders to fortify Erzeroum and Kars.

THE PENSION to be proposed for Mrs. Cobden is said to be £1000.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF ESPARTO GRASS, which is now extensively used in paper-making, was destroyed by fire at the Tyne docks on Monday night.

THE LORD WARREN Ironclad was successfully launched at Chatham on Saturday. She is one of the largest class of iron-clad ships.

SEVERAL ROMAN URNS have been dug up from a railway cutting at Ashford, near Fordingbridge, in Hants.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS has abandoned the proposal to give a gratuity of £10,000 to Mr. Bazaar and his assistants.

THE TRIAL OF CONSTANCE KENT is not, it seems, to be removed to London from the Wiltshire Assizes.

THE CAUSE OF THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, was advocated, on Sunday last, by the Bishop of Rochester, at the parish church, South Hackney, and a collection was made on its behalf amounting to £29 11s. 11d.

THE MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR yielded 65,679 tons of iron ore in 1859, and 280,000 tons in 1863. Of metallic copper the yield was 6041 tons in 1859, and 10,000 tons in 1863.

UPWARDS OF 500 PASSENGERS landed at Southampton on Monday from the East India and West India mail-steamer.

A MAN, named Timperley, threw himself into a dam at Sheffield, the other day, because a widow had refused to marry him. He was drowned.

A ROYAL DECREE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN has just suppressed the toll of 75 reals hitherto paid to the Governor of the Port of San Lorenzo del Puntal, in the Bay of Cadiz, by all foreign vessels which anchored in or crossed that bay.

MR. HENRY W. WEST, of the Northern Circuit, the Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, and Recorder of Scarborough, has been appointed Recorder of Manchester, in the room of Mr. R. B. Armstrong, Q.C., resigned.

A COLLECTION OF SHELLS sold in London, a few days ago, realised upwards of £2000. One shell, a cyprina guttata, brought £12; and a specimen of the cyprina princeps was bought for £40.

THE COMPLETION OF FIFTY YEARS OF PEACE between France and Great Britain is to be celebrated by an Anglo-French Working-Class Exhibition at the Crystal Palace during the present summer.

DR. MANNING is to be consecrated at St. Mary's pro-Cathedral, Moorfields, on Thursday, June 8, by Bishops Ullathorne and Grant. The new Archbishop will then proceed to Rome to receive from the hands of the Pope the sacred pallium.

PENSIONS have been granted out of the Civil List to the following persons:—Mrs. Leech, £100; Mrs. Bingham, widow of Colonel Charles Bingham, R.N., £150; Mrs. Boole, widow of Professor Boole, of Queen's College, Cork, £100; William Howitt, the author, £150; and Mr. Thomas Wright, also an author, £65.

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held at Sheffield, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, from the 4th to the 11th of October next.

A YOUNG WOMAN, living in Paris, having been disappointed in love, decorated her room with flowers, dressed herself in white, ignited a pan of charcoal, laid herself on her bed with arms folded, and was found dead in that position, with a placid look on her countenance.

A FINE BUST OF THE LATE CAPTAIN SPEKE has just been cast in bronze at the Coalbrookdale Works. It is from a plaster cast taken of the deceased shortly after his sudden and melancholy death, while out shooting near Bath, at which city the British Association for the Advancement of Science was at the time holding its annual congress. The bust is by M. L. Gardie.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has been invited by Queen Isabella to pass through Spain on his return from Algeria, but has declined the invitation on the ground that his absence from Paris has already exceeded the limit originally prescribed.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT has consented to execute a picture for the series of decorations now in progress in the upper arcade of the south court, South Kensington Museum. The subject will be the figure of Aholiab, the companion of Bezaleel in the decoration of the Temple.

THE REV. MR. WAGNER was assaulted on Sunday night as he was leaving his church, and knocked down. We are glad, for the credit of Brighton, to find that the ruffian assailants were chimney-sweeps who had just been released from militia drill, and that they were immediately taken into custody.

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF EXECUTIONER at Vienna has been given to the man who executed the thirteen chiefs of the Hungarian army at Arad, in 1849. This man has certificates of 200 capital sentences which he has carried out, and possesses also a souvenir from each of these unhappy victims.

MR. WILLIAM DARLING, whose name, though not perhaps so bright as that of his daughter Grace, will live in the records of heroism for the splendid venture by which nine of the persons wrecked with the *Forfarshire* steamer were saved, died on Sunday, at Bamborough, in Northumberland.

A GALLANT BRIGADIER-GENERAL, who made a visit to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Raleigh, North Carolina, was so much delighted that he sent his band over to serenade the inmates. The fact becoming known, he was importuned to invite the inmates of the Blind Asylum to see his next parade.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO will, apparently, be celebrated with much enthusiasm in the Netherlands. A subscription has been raised for the veterans who were present at Waterloo, and a silver cross, commemorative of the victory, has also been decreed to them by the Government.

THE APPOINTMENT of a successor to the late Admiral Fitzroy, in the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, has been referred to the Royal Society for their consideration and opinion. One of the points of discussion is what place shall be fixed upon for his residence and establishment.

DANIEL KERVEY, a shoemaker, is in custody, at Liverpool, charged with having stabbed his master's wife, Elizabeth Davanney. He wished to leave his work when his master was away, and Mrs. Davanney prevented him when he attacked her with a knife and inflicted a deep wound on the arm.

AT THE PARIS MORGUE, a good story is told by the porter, who was aroused at two o'clock one morning by the loud ringing of the bell. He found a tipsy man at the gate, who replied to his interrogations by "I have not been home for three days, and I feel really quite uneasy about myself; so I have come to see if I am here."

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE between Great Britain and the Zollverein was signed by the Plenipotentiaries on Tuesday.

LARGE QUANTITIES of new potatoes and green peas are being daily forwarded to London from West Cornwall. Several gallons of fine strawberries were sent on Monday.

THE ENGLISH GENTLEMAN captured by brigands near Salerno, in Southern Italy, has not yet been released. Large bodies of troops and National Guards are scouring the country in search of the band by whom he was carried off, but thus far without any success.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The report of the commissioners of national education in Ireland shows that at the close of 1864 they had 6263 schools in operation; the average number of children on the rolls for the year was 575,486; the average daily attendance, 315,108; and the total number of distinct individual children whose names have appeared on the roll at any time in the year, 870,401. All these numbers are considerably larger than those of the previous year; the last number is more than double that of twenty years ago. Of 315,108 who constituted the average daily attendance in the year, 100,941 were in schools in Ulster (population in 1861, 1,914,236), 93,794 in Munster (population, 1,513,558), 74,780 in Leinster (population, 1,487,635), and 45,893 in Connaught (population, 913,135). The religious denominations of 657,075 pupils on the rolls for the last quarter of 1864 have been ascertained, and, as it is probable that they are a fair sample of the whole, it may be taken that the 870,401 children on the rolls for the year had about 81.60 per cent. of their number Roman Catholics, and 18.40 per cent. Protestants; or thus—710,270 Roman Catholics, 97,053 Presbyterians, 56,961 Established Church, and 6117 of other persuasions. The salaries and gratuities paid by the board to teachers and monitors in the ordinary national schools amounted to 212,689. The expenditure upon the model and literary schools exceeded £28,000; more than £4000 was received for school fees in these schools. The expenditure upon the normal and training establishments was about £9000. There were above seventy school farms in connection with the board, but under local management, and there were nineteen under the management of the board; the expenditure upon these nineteen was about £10,000, and the receipts for sales of farm produce, &c., about £5400. The expenditure in the book department was £19,279; the receipts for books and apparatus sold to schools at reduced prices, £13,298. The official establishment in Dublin cost £15,457, and inspection, £23,233.

DEATH OF MARSHAL MAGNAN.—Marshal Magnan, who had been suffering for some weeks past from peritonitis, died on Monday afternoon, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Paris, in October, 1791. He enlisted as a private soldier in his eighteenth year, in the 66th Regiment of the Line, and went through nearly all the campaigns in Portugal and Spain. As Captain of the Imperial Guard he took an active part in the last campaign in France; he was also present at the Battle of Waterloo. His fidelity to the Imperial cause to the last moment did not, however, interfere with his promotion. Owing to the protection of Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, he was incorporated in the Royal Guard under the second Restoration in 1815. He served in Spain during the invasion by the French, in 1823, and, as Colonel of the 49th of the Line, took part in the expedition to Algiers in 1830. He was in garrison at Moultrouin, in France, in 1831, and being ordered to Lyons to assist in putting down an insurrection in that city, instead of pushing men forward, he entered into a parley with the insurgents. For this military fault he was put on the half-pay list. He solicited and obtained permission to enter the Belgian service the same year, and remained there till 1840, when he returned to France with the rank of Major-General, to which he had been promoted in 1835. He commanded at Lyons in 1848, when he put down the movement got up as the contre-coup to the rising attempted in Paris on June 13, 1849. He was then named to the command of Strasbourg, and while there was chosen by the electors of the Seine as one of their representatives to the Legislative Assembly. As Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, a post he held since July, 1851, when General Changarnier was removed by the President of the Republic, he took a prominent part in the coup-d'état of Dec. 2, for which he was rewarded with the bâton of Field Marshal, the dignity of senator, and the important office of Grand Huntsman, vacant by the death of Marshal St. Arnaud. Marshal Magnan is the third of the prominent actors in the coup-d'état who has died. The others were St. Arnaud and De Morny.

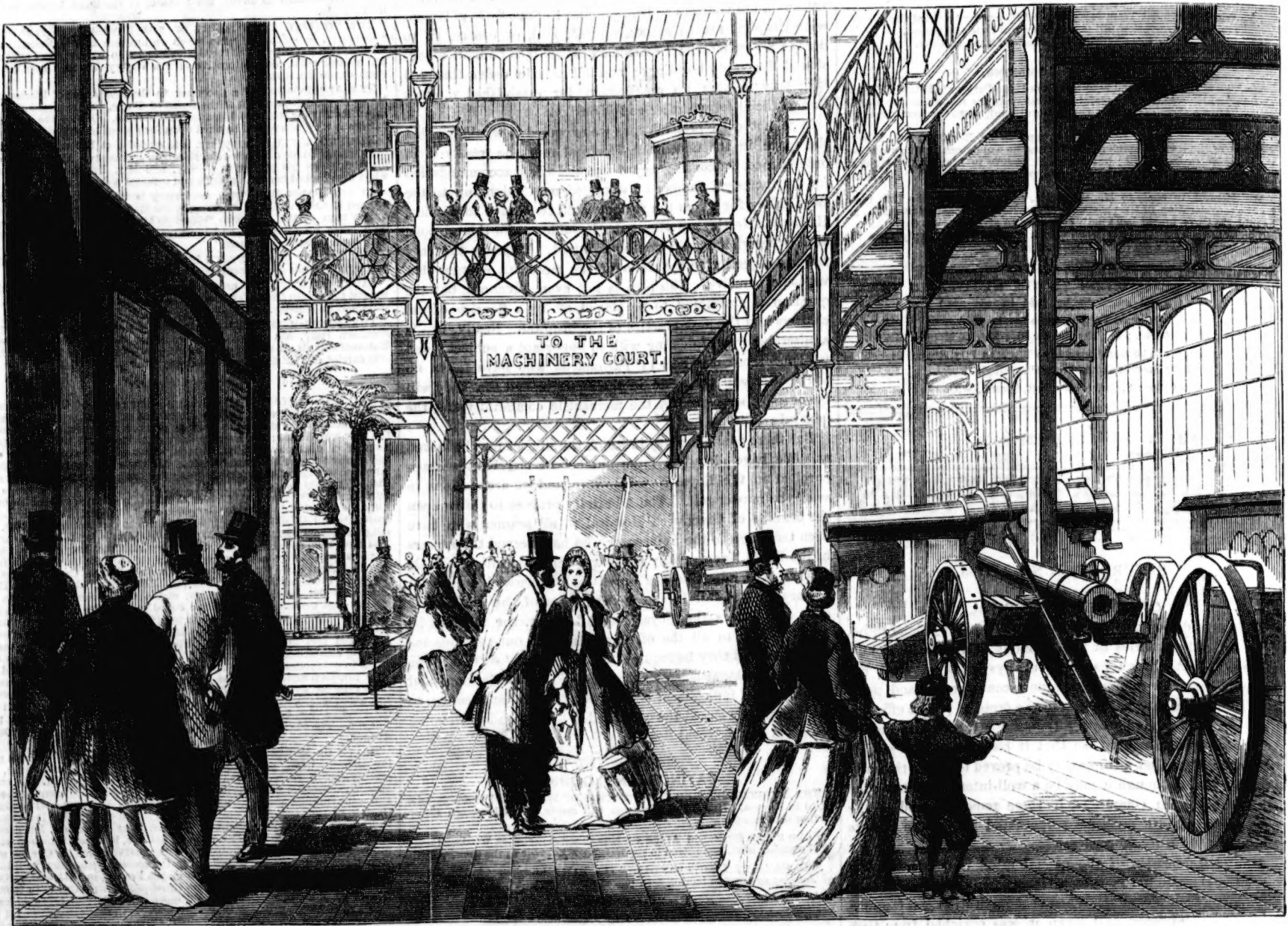
LINCOLN, GRANT, AND STANTON.—When General Grant was about to leave Washington to enter upon that sublime campaign which began with the Battle of the Wilderness and ended with the downfall of the rebellion, he called upon Secretary Stanton to say good-by. The Secretary was anxiously awaiting him. During the two and a half years that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton had managed the eastern armies it was the first point in their plans to keep Washington heavily garrisoned with troops. Large bodies of men were stationed in the fortifications around the city, and other large bodies were kept within supporting distance. Now that Grant had come into power Stanton wanted to see that the defence of Washington was not overlooked. Accordingly, after a few preliminaries, the Secretary remarked:—"Well, General, I suppose you have left us enough men to strongly garrison the fort?" "No," said Grant, coolly; "I can't do that." "Why not?" cried Stanton, jumping nervously about. "Why not? Why not?" "Because I have already sent the men to the front," replied Grant, calmly. "That won't do," cried Stanton, more nervous than before. "It's contrary to my plans. I can't allow it. I'll order the men back." "I shall need the men there," answered Grant, "and you can't order them back." "Why not?" inquired Stanton again. "Why not? Why not?" "I believe that I rank the Secretary in this matter," was the quiet reply. "Very well," said Stanton, a little warmly; "we'll see the President about that. I'll have to take you to the President." "That's right," politely observed Grant; "the President ranks us both." Arrived at the White House, the General and the Secretary asked to see the President upon important business, and in a few moments the good-natured face of Mr. Lincoln appeared. "Well, gentlemen," said the President, with a genial smile, "What do you want with me?" "General," said Stanton, stiffly, "state your case." "I have no case to state," replied General Grant; "I am satisfied as it is"—thus outflanking the Secretary, and displaying the same strategy in diplomacy as in war. "Well, well," said the President, laughing, "state your case, Secretary." Secretary Stanton obeyed; General Grant said nothing; the President listened very attentively. When Stanton had concluded, the President crossed his legs, rested his elbow on his knee, twinkled his eyes quaintly, and said:—"Now, Secretary, you know we have been trying to manage this army for two years and a half, and you know we haven't done much with it. We sent over the mountains and brought Mr. Grant—as Mrs. Grant calls him—to manage it for us; and now, I guess, we had better let Mr. Grant have his own way."—*New York Herald.*

#### THE ARTILLERY COURT OF THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

GUNS and machinery—implements of production and of destruction—form prominent features in the Dublin International Exhibition, as they did in that of London in 1862. The machinery is accommodated in an annexe by itself, and here are to be found mechanical inventions of all sorts—steam-engines, railway carriages, spinning machines, agricultural implements, &c.; and a very interesting display it is, but it must be seen to be understood and appreciated. Our engraving represents the entrance to the Eastern Court. At the right-hand side of the picture the War Office has its department, where are some specimens of Armstrong guns. Of course the other artilleryists—Whitworth, Blakeley, Lancaster, Palliser, and others—also exhibit their chef-d'œuvres. Opposite is the entrance to the Machinery Court; and at the left-hand side, in the foreground, small-arms are exhibited. The first stand in the transept is that of Messrs. Price, candle manufacturers, which is very tastefully designed, the pillars representing palm-trees, &c.

The Exhibition is now all but complete, and the success perfectly satisfactory.



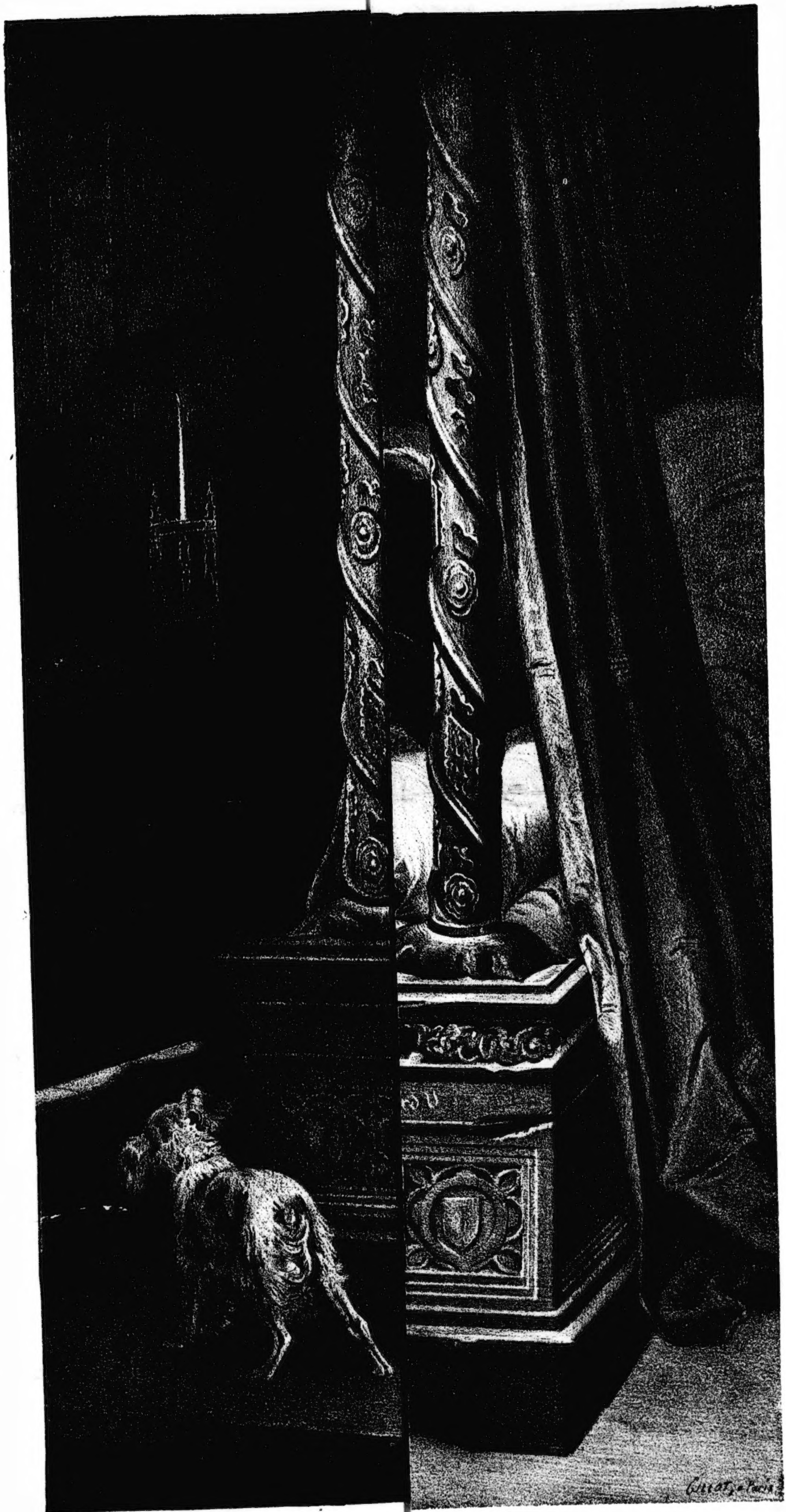


THE ARTILLERY COURT OF THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

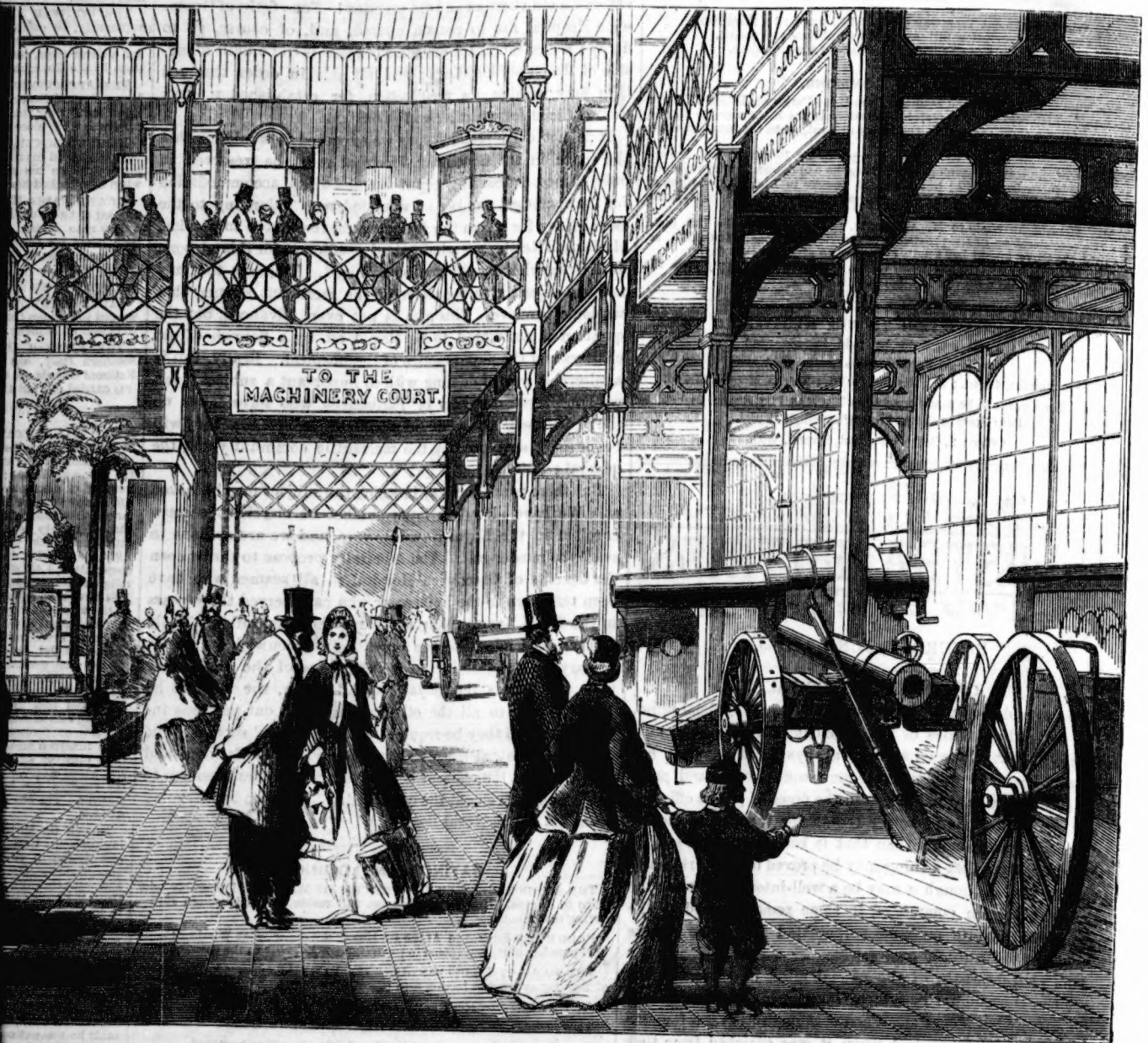


RECEPTION OF THE CHIEFS OF THE ARAB TRIBES OF ALGIERS BY THE EMPEROR IN THE GOVERNMENT PALACE.—SEE PAGE 348.









THE ARTILERY COURT OF THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.



CHIEFS OF THE ARAB TRIBES OF ALGIERS BY THE EMPEROR IN THE GOVERNMENT PALACE.—SEE PAGE 345.





THE YOUNG PRINCES IN THE TOWER.

FROM THE PICTURE BY PAUL DELAROCHE.

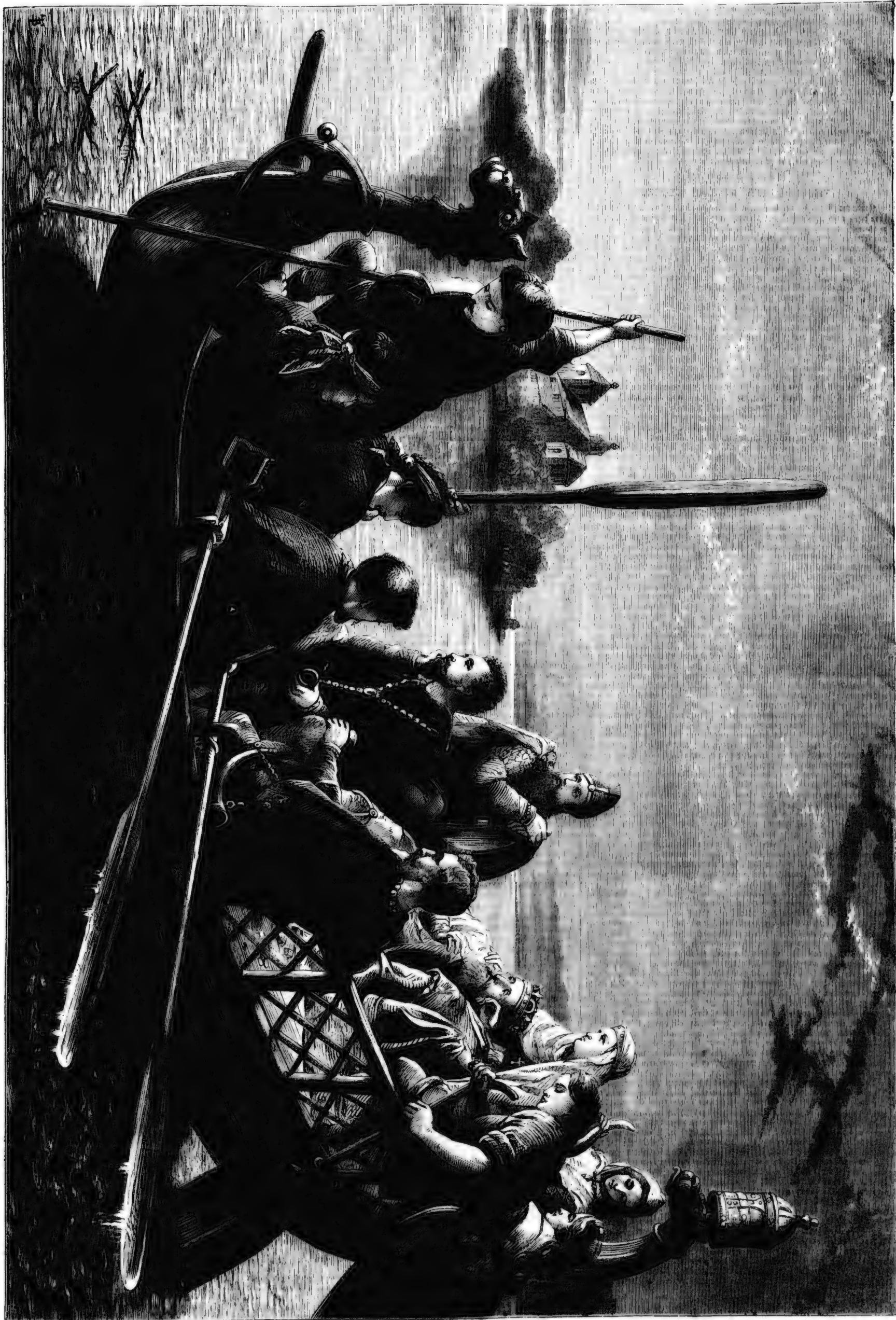


JUNE 2, 1968

"KING KEPT LISTENING TO THE SOUNDING OF THE HORNS OF BLX"—FROM THE PICTURE, AN O.I.I., IN THE REAL AGENCY'S PERIODICS







"KING KNUT LISTENING TO THE SINGING OF THE MONKS OF ELY."—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY O. HIL, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY'S EXHIBITION.)



### "KING KNUT AND THE MONKS OF ELY."

THE subject of Mr. H. O'Neil's picture in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy this year is taken from the first verse of an old ballad, which, according to some authorities, was written by the great Danish monarch himself:—

Merrily sang the monks of Ely  
As Knut King rowed by.  
"Row, Knights, near the land,  
And hear we these monks' song."

From internal evidence, however, it has been decided by the best judges that the song is of a much later date. It is stated, also, that it used to do duty as a hymn in "quires and places where they sang," in which case the sacred music and church collections of our ancestors must have been of a different character from ours.

Mr. O'Neil has depicted the King reclining in his barge, which is being gently rowed along the quiet stream in front of the old cathedral of Ely. Early twilight lends its calm to the scene, and enables us to realise the stillness of the hour when the chant of the holy men chiming in with the measured dip of the oars roused Knut from the idle attention he was bestowing on the diceplay wherewith two of his courtiers were beguiling their somewhat tedious journey. Knut's beloved Queen, Emma, sits beside him in the stern of the quaint barge, and listens, with an expression of quiet devotion, to the solemn strain which comes sinking and swelling across the glassy surface of the stream.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

GEORGE WILSON, once chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League, has been asked to stand for Manchester, but has declined, and the seat will now be offered to Mr. R. N. Phillips. In 1857, as our readers will remember, there was a revolt against the old Leaguers at Manchester, and the rebels, joining with the Tories, turned out Bright and Milner Gibson and substituted Sir John Potter and Mr. Bazley. After a time Sir John died, and then Aspinall Turner got in. Now Aspinall Turner is tired of Parliamentary honours, and retires, and George Wilson has been selected by the Liberals to try for the seat; and rumour says he would have got it. Perhaps he may yet be induced to reconsider his decision. The Manchester malcontents, after their passion had burnt itself out, never liked the result of that election in 1857; and in 1859 some of them asked Cobden to stand; but, "No," said Mr. Cobden, rather angrily, "you stoned the prophets." Seven years have, however, nearly passed since then—all the heat of that time has passed away—and Manchester means to try to recoup itself somewhat by returning a notable man again to represent it in Parliament.

Sir John Shelley has resigned his pretensions to continue the representative of Westminster. Sir John has come and seen, and finds he cannot conquer, and has, therefore, wisely retired. Rumour says that he is to come in, if the Government can so arrange, for a smaller place. There are now, then, only Mr. John Stuart Mill, Captain Grovesnor, and Mr. Smith (Conservative) in the field. This is as it should be. This is fair fighting. I have heard, on good authority, that Mr. John Stuart Mill's canvass—or, rather, the canvass of his friends—has been very successful as far as it has gone, and that the canvassers have discovered that this great philosopher is best known and appreciated amongst the working classes. Let Conservatism make a note of that fact.

There will be a stern contest in East Surrey. The candidates are—first, the Honourable Locke King, who has represented East Surrey since 1847; Charles Dixon, who leaves Maidenhead to try for the seat vacated by Mr. Alcock; Mr. Peake, of the noted firm of Peake Brothers, in Fenchurch-street; and a Mr. Broderick. The two last-named are Conservatives. East Surrey has not returned a Conservative since 1841. In 1859 the Liberals beat the Conservatives by over 900 votes. The Honourable W. Napier, cousin of General Sir Charles, means to try Selkirkshire, and is very sanguine. This is the gentleman who, in connection with Mr. Hope, is the promoter of the scheme to carry the London sewage down to Maplin Sands, and transmute said sands into good pasturage. The bill to enable them to perform this wonder is all but passed. He, too, it was who originated the Land Debenture Bill, which Lord Naas carried through the Commons, and which has, I believe, passed the Lords. Mr. Napier, like all his family, is a Liberal, and something more. Liberalism and hook-noses are characteristics of this branch of the Napiers. Adam Black, though eighty-one years old, will stand for Edinburgh again. He, naturally enough, longs for retirement; but he has been persuaded to come out once more to prevent a fight. Glasgow will send two new members; for Buchanan is *hors de combat*—has become insolvent, in plain words—and Dalglish, for some cause or other, declines to stand again. I am surprised at this, for he evidently loves the House. It is rumoured that he has offended the parsons by a too liberal expression of his views about Sunday bills, and does not desire to encounter the *odium theologicum* which threatens him.

It is said about the House and at the Reform Club that Mr. Thomas Hughes will certainly beat Mr. Lawrence, in Lambeth. Mr. Lawrence was never popular; indeed, he was hardly known when he was elected, a month ago, and was not opposed merely because a general election was so close at hand. Mr. Hughes is, as we all know, a hearty good fellow, and one would be glad to see him in the house; but he must get out of his hazy notions on reform, as he will do, no doubt. There is just now an uncommon deal of this haziness about. Almost every man that I meet and talk with upon this subject seems to be in a fog; but, no matter, there will come an agitation of the elements some day, which will very quickly clear the air. Meanwhile we can wait.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, authoritatively, that Sir Charles Wood is to go to the Upper House as Earl of Halifax, and who shall question such an authority? Not I. All I will venture to say is this, the report has been contradicted by some who ought to know as well as the *Pall Mall*. My informant says that Sir Charles is much more likely to stand for the new division of Yorkshire. One thing is certain. If Sir Charles goes to the Upper House there must be some change in the Ministry. The House of Commons has often grumbled because so many of the chief officers of State are in the Lords, and it will never tolerate the absence of another from the Commons. General Peel only last week referred to this subject. It is very inconvenient, he said, that the Secretary for War is not here. He ought to be in the Commons, and not in the other House; and the House showed its feeling by loudly cheering the General. At present the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary for War, the Foreign Secretary, the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal, are all in the Upper House, making, with the Lord Chancellor, who, of course, must be there, six members of the Cabinet.

You will not see the list of Stuart Mill's committee in the *Daily Telegraph*, and I will tell you the reason why. The committee resolved that it should be advertised in the *Times*, the *Morning Star*, the *Daily News*, and the *Daily Telegraph*. It appeared in the *Times* first, and, in due time, it would have been sent to the *Daily Telegraph*. But the editor of the latter thinks that it ought to have been sent to the *Telegraph* first. Have we not "the largest circulation in the world?" and, by virtue of that fact, ought we not to take the precedence? In short, the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* was very wrathful, and sent a remonstrance; and, though explanation was courteously offered, would not be appeased, but, when a short advertisement announcing a meeting of Mr. Stuart Mill's friends was sent, indignantly returned it, with a note informing the committee that no advertisements from them would be inserted. Now surely this, though thought, no doubt, by the editor to be heroic, is very small. No offence was meant, and no anger ought to have been excited. It was simply a business transaction. On a certain day I shall want so much space in your paper, Mr. Editor; let me know the price, and I will send you the money. What right has the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* to refuse my custom and ruffle his feathers, because I dealt with his neighbour before I dealt with him.

### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

#### THE MAGAZINES.

Once more I have to place the *Shilling Magazine* at the head of the list. I did so once because it was the greatest stranger: now there is another reason for giving it the *pas*. In spite of what is not pleasant in the appeal of Mr. Lucas to the public, there is in it an accent of strong feeling—a "lyrical cry," as Mr. Matthew Arnold would say—that must, I should fancy, tell upon all but very cold-hearted readers. I confess it touches me to the quick; but it is not easy to say more upon the subject without saying something that were better left unsaid. So let us simply wish Mr. Lucas all success with his magazine and otherwise, and take leave of the controversy between him and his critics. The chief attraction of the present number is the wonderful illustration, by Mr. F. Sandys, to the poem by Christina Rossetti, Mr. Watson's "To Phemie Keller" is very good; but the "Amor Mundi" of Mr. Sandys is well worth the price of the number—poor praise, that; but what can one say?

Generally, the magazines are dull this month. *Blackwood*, in spite of its "Piccadilly: an Episode of Contemporaneous Biography"—which, I have already said, is capital—cannot be called a bright number. But it unquestionably hits the white when it says, in its chief political article, that Lord Palmerston must be greatly puzzled to know what to do with an "unsavoury" Lord Chancellor in one house, and a "crochety" Chancellor of the Exchequer in the other—the difficulty about the Lord Chancellor being greatly aggravated by the fact that it would be difficult to spare Sir Roundell Palmer from the Commons. But who does not know that in politics, as in our own little private affairs, the gravest difficulties receive most unexpected solutions from quarters in which we had not thought to look? One thing is very certain, Lord Palmerston's difficulties cannot be permitted—will not be permitted—to govern any situation of importance. *Il n'y a pas d'homme nécessaire*—and his Lordship is no exception to that rule.

The *Cornhill*—is it my fancy that the type of this magazine is smaller than it used to be?—has some nice sensible articles, including one upon "Confession," which is very well worth attention. The articles now appearing in this magazine about the Stage and the Drama in the time of Elizabeth and James are also good; but incomparably the chief attraction of the *Cornhill* is Mrs. Gaskell's story of "Wives and Daughters."

*Macmillan* is surely not quite "spry"? But Mr. Palgrave—one of our finest critics—opens, in "Women and the Fine Arts," a discussion of the very highest interest, which I shall gladly follow month by month, as long as he continues it. There are, probably, some of your readers who have been struck with the fact that women have never composed music that has lived. This is, indeed, the most curious, the most arresting, of all the facts that lie upon the surface of the discussion; and I shall await with some curiosity Mr. Palgrave's treatment of the question. Mr. Dicey has a paper (in addition to one by Mr. Goldwin Smith) about Lincoln, and it is very affecting. By-the-by, the verses signed "R." are very bad. Perhaps your readers would like to see what Mr. Dicey has to say of the face of the murdered man, as he knew it:—

#### PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FACE.

Never in my knowledge have I seen a sadder face than that of the late President during the time his features were familiar to me. It is so easy to be wise after the event; but it seems to me now that one ought somehow to have foreseen that the stamp of a sad end was impressed by nature on that rugged, haggard face. I described in the pages of *Macmillan* his personal appearance at the time I first saw him. There is little that I can add to that description; nor, indeed, is there much I would take from it. All I can say is, that, if I had fancied it would be copied, as it was, by all the American newspapers, and thus brought, in all human likelihood, to the eyes of the man I sought to portray, I should have modified something of the terms in which it was expressed. Words look very different in writing from what they do in cold, hard, clear letterpress; and I have often regretted since, as I do now more than ever, that there should have been caught in those lines to give pain to a man whom it was my wish to honour. But in that sketch I think I failed to do justice to the exceeding sadness of the eyes, and also to their strange sweetness; they were the one redeeming feature in a face of unusual plainness, and there was about them that odd, weird look, which some eyes possess, of seeming to see more than the outer objects of the world around. And that expression of sadness was, I believe, at all times the habitual one with him. I have heard his private secretary say that in his own house he was not talkative, not given much to making jokes or telling anecdotes; but grave, silent, and, as it seemed, depressed by a feeling of constant dejection. Every now and then his spirits would rise, and his face would light up with a quaint flash of humour; but, as a rule, his look was not that of a happy or a cheerful man.

The *Churchman's Family Magazine* is again a good number. In the editorial paper called "Our Clerical Club" I always see much that I disagree with; but the spirit is noble and the culture is high, so I really don't care much, at this distance, for differences of opinion. If the writer and I were to come to close quarters there would be black eyes and all that, of course. I scarcely like to particularise, but would call special attention to the paper on "The New Reformation," by the Rev. Isaac Taylor. "Eblis Doyne!" What a name for a contributor! Can it be genuine? I once read of a clergyman who refused to christen a baby Beelzebub. Now, all I know of the word "Eblis" is that there is an Oriental proverb like this:—"The Bedouins are worse than the Arabs, the Arabs are worse than the Yezidees, and the Yezidees are worse than Eblis." Oh, yes! and, of course, we have all read "Vathek." Probably Eblis is a misprint for Ellis.

*Temple Bar*, *London Society*, and the *St. James's* have the usual characteristics, and present nothing very noticeable. There are some very good drawings by C. H. Bennett in *London Society*, however.

Mr. Beeton's magazines are before me, and they are, I should judge, as successful as they deserve to be. The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, the *Young Englishwoman*, and the two magazines for boys, one sixpence, the other twopenny, are well kept up, and what hard work it must be to keep them up!

### THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

"Brother Sam" has at last arrived. He is a light-haired, smiling specimen of fashionable humanity, living, not upon his wife—he is infinitely too much of a gentleman for that—but on the liberality of a plebeian uncle, one Mr. Rumbelow (Mr. Buckstone). The Hon. Sam Slingsby (Mr. Sothern) arrives at the house of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Trimbush (Mr. Compton and Miss Snowden), who reside in a cottage ornée by the sea, near Scarborough, and coolly informs them that his uncle believes him to be married and resident in Scarborough; that, on the contrary, he is not married; that he is in hourly expectation of the arrival of his uncle; who, if he discovers the deception practised upon him, will discard him from his affections—though that is of no great matter—and from his will, which is of the very highest consequence. Sam proposes to his friend Trimbush to lend him his house, and to permit Mrs. Trimbush to pass for the Hon. Mrs. Slingsby during his uncle's stay. Mrs. Trimbush objects; but her sister Alice (Miss Nelly Moore) volunteers for the post, and is introduced to Uncle Rumbelow as Sam's wife. For the complications arising from this deception I must refer my readers to the HAYMARKET THEATRE. "Brother Sam" is admirably acted by all concerned, and Mr. Sothern has presented the stage and the public with a new sort of "real swell." Indeed, Sam is in every way worthy of his brother Dandyray. It is a finished work of art, and, as such, must be seen a second time before it can receive full justice from the hands of your Lounger; for, on a first night, auditors are so enthusiastic and actors so anxious, that, for the present, I will simply chronicle the entire success of the comedy, the work of Mr. John Oxenford, and in some future Number enter on a careful analysis of its merits, defects, strong points, and shortcomings.

Of the new sensation at the St. James's—"Eleanor's Victory"—I must give an account next week.

THE EXHIBITION OF PORTRAIT MINIATURES, consisting of between 2000 and 4000 specimens of all the great masters from the time of Holbein, will be opened to the public at the South Kensington Museum this day (Saturday, the 3rd of June).

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA, on Feb. 27, was scorched by a fierce sirocco wind: the dust penetrated everywhere, the heat was intense, and great damage was occasioned by bush fires.

### THE YOUNG PRINCES IN THE TOWER.

THE unhappy fate of the two young sons of the fourth Edward has inspired the pens of historians and poets and engaged the pencils of painters of various countries; but none, perhaps, have been so happy in their treatment of the subject as M. Paul Delaroche, an Engraving from whose picture we this week present to our readers. Eschewing the more tragic incidents of the murder of the youthful Edward V. and his brother Richard, Duke of York, M. Delaroche has preferred to portray them in their confinement, solacing each other with affectionate and brotherly offices; and has been singularly successful in diffusing an expression of melancholy sadness over the whole picture which is eminently touching and human. It is unnecessary to go into any criticism of this fine picture now—its merits have long since been recognised. We prefer, therefore, to accompany our Engraving with a short outline of the circumstances connected with a deed which has for ever stamped with infamy the name of Richard Crookback, and which, although familiar to the readers of English history, are still interesting.

When "Heaven had taken the good King Edward to its mercy," his bold and ambitious brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, began to develop those plans for his own assumption of royalty which, it is believed, he had long nurtured, and in carrying out which he found a willing coadjutor in the Duke of Buckingham. His first step was to get rid of the relatives of the Princes on their mother's side, whom he caused to be arrested, on a pretended charge of treason, while conducting the young King from Ludlow, where he was when his father died, to London. This accomplished, Richard surrounded the Prince with his own creatures, and commenced intriguing to obtain possession of the person of the late King's younger son, Richard of York, with whom his mother, Queen Elizabeth, had taken refuge in the Sanctuary at Westminster. This he succeeded in doing by representing that Edward pined for the company of his brother, that his health was suffering, and that, unless the Queen gave up her son voluntarily, stronger measures would be adopted. The Queen yielded, under protest, the Princes were placed together, Gloucester got himself declared Protector, and immediately sent the Princes to the Tower, there to remain till arrangements could be made for the young King's coronation. No such ceremony, however, took place, though great preparations were made. One by one, all those likely to espouse the cause of the youthful Sovereign were disposed of. Hastings, Rivers, Grey, and others were executed on trumped-up charges of treason; doubts were thrown upon the legitimacy of the Princes; the Duke of Buckingham repaired to Guildhall and harangued the citizens on the propriety of conferring the crown on the Protector; a sham assent was obtained; Crookback was induced to waive his assumed reluctance to accept the crown; and, on the 6th of July, 1483, the Protector having been crowned at Westminster, the reign of Edward V., who had been a King but in name, was at an end.

From that day Edward V. and his brother were no more seen, and their fate remained a matter of uncertainty. It was generally believed, however, that when Richard made a progress to the county of Gloucester, he took measures to assure the crown to himself and his own son, by this time created Prince of Wales. He resolved upon sweeping his nephews for ever from his path; and with this object he sent a trusty messenger, named Green, to Sir Robert Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower, with instructions to make away with the Princes. But Brackenbury, though elevated by Richard to the office he held, made his patron comprehend that murdering innocents was too much for his conscience. "By St. Paul! whom, then, may we trust?" exclaimed the tyrant, when the answer was brought. He was determined, however, that the deed should be done; and, while musing over the matter, chance threw in his way Sir James Tyrel. This man was turbulent in spirit, and so eager for preferment, that, to advance his fortune, he would not stick at any piece of villany. Richard, finding Tyrel even more ready to execute than he was to order the murderous deed, gave him letters to Brackenbury, commanding that he should be intrusted with the keys of the Tower and with the custody of the two Princes for the space of twenty-four hours. Matters having been thus arranged, Tyrel hid him to London, and enlisted in his service two ruffians—one of them Miles Forest, the other a sturdy groom, James Dighton. It was a summer's night—so runs the story—and the two Princes lay in an upper chamber, in that part of the gloomy stronghold still pointed out as "the Bloody Tower." Their only attendant was William Slaughter, whom the old chroniclers call "Black Will," and emphatically describe as "a bloody knave." But as they slept the sleep of childhood, their very innocence seemed a safeguard. Suddenly Forest and Dighton stole into the room. The sight which presented itself—these two boys, deprived by death of a brave father and torn by force from a beautiful mother—would have melted any other than the hardest hearts; but the instruments employed by Tyrel were, it would appear, too thorough villains to shrink from any crime; and they did their work with a stern brutality seldom surpassed. They wrapped the slumbering children firmly in the coverlet; placed the pillows and feather bed over their mouths till they were stifled; and when they saw, first by their struggles, and then by the long stillness of the victims, that they had given up their innocent souls to God, the murderers laid the bodies on the bed. Then they called Tyrel, who had remained outside the door, to see with his own eyes that the horrid commission had been faithfully executed.

Tyrel caused the bodies of the murdered Princes to be buried beneath the stair, but the exact place was long unknown. At length—when two centuries had passed over, when the Plantagenets had yielded to the Tudors, and the Tudors had given place to the Stuarts—the bones of the murdered sons of the fourth Edward were discovered, deposited in an urn, and removed to the Abbey of Westminster. An inscription, which is in Latin, gives a particular account of their sad catastrophe, and in English runs thus:—"Here lie the relics of Edward V., King of England, and Richard, Duke of York, who, being confined in the Tower, and there stifled with pillows, were privately and meanly buried by order of their perfidious uncle, Richard the usurper. Their bones—long inquired after and wished for—after laying 191 years in the rubbish of the stairs (i.e., those lately leading to the Chapel of the White Tower), were, on the 17th of July, 1674, by undoubted proofs, discovered, being buried deep in that place. Charles II., pitying their unhappy fate, ordered these unfortunate Princes to be laid among the relics of their predecessors in the year 1678, and in the thirtieth of his reign."

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.—These eminent artists concluded their engagement at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on the 10th inst. The pieces were the same as on the first night of their appearance—namely, "Henry VIII." and the "Jealous Wife," and the house was literally crowded to overflowing, hundreds being turned away from the doors for want even of standing room. At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Charles Kean delivered an address, in which he stated his intention to reappear at the same theatre on the 28th of August, after three months' tour through the country.

REFORM MOVEMENT AT BIRMINGHAM.—A public meeting was held at Birmingham, on Monday night, the object of which was to commence a local movement in furtherance of a wide measure of reform in the new Parliament. The attendance was not large, but it included Mr. Alderman Sturge, Mr. Councillor Baldwin, Mr. William Morgan, and other well-known members of what was once the "complete suffrage" party in Birmingham. Mr. Arthur Partridge presided. Resolutions in favour of "registered residential manhood suffrage" and vote by ballot, and generally in support of any earnest effort for an extension of the franchise were adopted, and it was resolved that a town meeting should be held to take the subject of reform into consideration.

MR. GAVAN DUFFY.—A dinner was given at the St. James's Hall, on Saturday last, to Mr. Gavan Duffy, who, after having been tried several times for sedition in Ireland without ever finding a jury that would agree upon a verdict, came afterwards to sit in the House of Commons, then went out to Australia, where he was a member and a minister in the Legislative Council of Victoria, and is at present in England on a visit. The chair was taken by Sir George Bowyer, and the principal persons attending were Irish or Australian friends of the guest. Mr. Duffy made a long speech, which was chiefly devoted to the defence of the system of representation in the Australian colonies against the recent attack made by Mr. Lowe, Mr. Gregory, and others, in the House of Commons.



## THE DERBY DAY.

THE SPECTATORS.

WEDNESDAY last, the eighty-sixth anniversary of the Derby, will long be remembered in racing annals. Racing, from a natural association of ideas, has grown to be regarded as so peculiarly an English sport, that it was with little short of astonishment at the temerity of the undertaking that men first heard of the intention of foreigners seriously to compete with us for honours. Frenchmen, however, have been found not only to assert their right to pre-eminence on their own racecourses, but, with characteristic daring, to carry the contest into our own borders, and upon what has been hitherto the distinctively English racecourse of Epsom, to put forward their claims to the blue ribbon of the turf. The withdrawal, from one cause or other, of horses as to whose performance favourable anticipations had been formed, gave increased prominence to the new comers, of whom the most formidable, Gladiateur, proved so successful at Newmarket that he sprang at once into the position of favourite for the Derby. The knowledge that the international contest thus impending was to be fairly tried out on Wednesday naturally added to the attraction which Epsom always exercises upon Derby Day. Other racecourses have their peculiar glories—Royalty may glitter at Ascot, fashion may congregate at Goodwood—but Epsom is of and for the people; and the people on this occasion attended in greater force than ever.

It is always difficult to know whether more people do or do not travel to Epsom annually by road. As regards the railways no doubt whatever can exist. Every season the trains are longer and more frequent than before, the ordinary traffic becomes still further disorganised, and the respective staffs of each line of railway—able, energetic, but over-worked—have to cope as best they can with this glut of traffic. The road, as already stated, is deceptive. Seen in transit, the vehicles appear to be less numerous than on former occasions, but when massed together at their destination they outnumber any previous aggregate. The carriages, carts, vans, or omnibuses forming the triple barrier round the course, or the miscellaneous gathering on the hill which it encircles, are as nothing numerically compared with those which, having no chance of nearing the lines of white rails, are placed, as the attendants consolingly urge, "in a capital position for getting away again." The bewildering maze of these outer vehicles to anyone happening to find himself among them is sufficiently suggestive of the interest taken in the Derby. But a visitor, if he wishes really to obtain an insight into the strength of the hold acquired by this annual gathering on the masses who attend it, will do well to discharge his mind, as far as may be, of the general effect, and individualise a few of the scenes before him. His eye will be attracted in the first instance to the stylish turn-out, "one of four which left our club this morning;" or, possibly, to the carriage-and-pair, comfortable, if not so showy, which halted for a moment at Fortnum and Mason's on its way down to pick up the appropriate hampers; and doubtless the glance will also include the omnibus from Bishopsgate-street, with its list of fares deposited for the day, and rendered, as far as circumstances permit, the private four-in-hand of those gentlemen from the City with light overcoats and veils to match. For the most part, however, these are mere birds of passage; they come to Epsom as they would to a regatta or a volunteer review, and are not the votaries proper of the Derby. The visitor, therefore, must turn his gaze towards humble equipages; and certainly his first exclamation will be—"What thoughtless extravagance! What penury, what grinding must be endured hereafter to cover the sums wasted in this one day's riotous excess! Equipages, liquors, music—how can the wages of artisans, however liberal, suffice to pay for all these things?" Sad thought, if true—excellent text for an appropriate sermon—but effectually disposed of by this simple fact, that in hardly one case is there a shilling due on account of all these pleasure-vans. Frequenters of the Derby, in this class, know well that singly they are not of mark sufficient to become responsible, or even to obtain credit, for the necessary outlay, and accordingly, they have recourse to a system of organisation, which is not without its lesson in these days of "lateral" and "vertical" proposals of reform. Parties for the Derby are formed among the operative class, as much as two or three months before the race; every expense, including even turnpikes, is calculated, and the proportion which each should bear adjusted to a nicety; so that by a steady payment to the common fund of a couple of shillings weekly, or such other sum proportioned to their means as may be determined upon, the committee are in a position to make all necessary preparations before the Derby Day, and nothing remains for the party but to put on their best clothes and enjoy themselves. But while justice is thus done to the spirit in which the masses take their pleasure, it must by no means be supposed that the gathering at Epsom was merely plebeian. There was as much rank and fashion drawn together on Wednesday as on any former occasion—probably more, for the ordinary occupants of the Grand Stand and other "coigns of vantage" were largely reinforced by the more distinguished of the French residents in London, ardently desiring the success of Count de Lagrange. In fact, whether in the train, in the vicinity of private carriages, on the roof of the Grand Stand, or in the refreshment-rooms, the emphatic roll of the letter "r-r-r" betrayed the close proximity of our great allies, whose attachment to *le sport* has sometimes furnished occasion for mirth, but who must henceforward be recognised, not only as worthy, but as successful rivals. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reached the course shortly after half-past one o'clock, having driven from town in an open carriage with four horses and two postillions, not to be distinguished by their livery from those attached to any ordinary equipage. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, an officer of the Duke's household, and Lord Alfred Paget; and immediately following the Royal party was a private carriage driven by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

## THE WEATHER AND THE COURSE.

By two o'clock, though vehicles are still arriving, and the approach of others can be predicted from the white clouds sent up from thirsty roads in the distance, the gigantic assembly is settling down within its normal limits. The day, though pleasantly cool, is fine, and the predictions of all the weather-wise, even of the oldest whips upon the road, that rain would fall, and that in abundance, have been utterly falsified. The turf is unmistakably dry, not to say hard, and whenever a horse's foot touches it sharply a little puff of chalky dust arises. From this, again, the learned in such matters deduce a theory, which does not bear the test of experience—that Gladiateur's sinews can never stand the descent from Tattenham Corner. The bookmakers and betting men are now earnestly at work. Several are not satisfied with putting forth legibly printed statements of the terms on which they are willing to do business, but introduced fantastically into their costume the colours of those riders upon whom they pin their expectations. To one of the fraternity a brilliant method of rendering himself conspicuous had occurred, which was to have his hat dyed in moieties.

The course was with difficulty cleared for the first race, which, as usual, attracted comparatively little attention, although the number of entries was the same as for the great race of the day. As soon as it was determined a curious sight might have been seen in the interior of the Grand Stand. Of the 3000 spectators on the roof, numbers were anxious to descend to dinner, while far greater numbers of those on the ground or lower tiers were doubly anxious to occupy the vacated places above. Continuous streams, therefore, ascending and descending, tested in the most efficient manner the permanence of the staircases, and ground each other nearly to powder on the steep ladders approaching the summit. Once released from the perils and discomfort of the middle passage, and out in the fresh air again, the view gained from the top of this structure is magnificent. The eye ranges over a wide amphitheatre, wooded towards the verge on nearly every side, in the centre undulating, and sustaining on the crest of one of its ridges the arena within which a contest lasting less than three minutes will lead to the transfer of £675 in stakes, and probably not less than a million in

bets of greater or less amount. The course itself is defined and encircled by a combined mass of stands, vehicles, and members of the human family, so closely packed as to suggest the belief that it can never be safely disentangled. How the area between the rails can be cleared is a mystery, for the public are moving over it just as freely and calmly, though the bell has been ringing twenty minutes already, as if the race were to be run this day week. Twenty policemen abreast attempt to clear the people away, but they simply outflank the blue line, allow it to pass, and fall to conversing quietly in its rear. The experiment is repeated again and again with no better results. At last, Superintendent Walker, head of the A division, arrives mounted. It does not appear clearly what one horseman can effect in such a concourse. But, penetrating judiciously here and there, now persuading and now directing, he does in time produce very visible results; and, besides this, "superintendent" is a noun of multitude, meaning many. One thousand men and upwards are at his immediate beck and call, in the unlikely event of their services being required in any other capacity than keeping a good line and frustrating the operations of pickpockets. Little by little the crowd is pushed back under the railings, driven along the line to favourable outlets, got rid of somehow—all but one or two obstinate youths, upon whom remonstrance being thrown away, they are ultimately taken up, neck-and-heels, and passed into outer space, over the heads of the assembly. Perhaps it may be thought the course is now in readiness for the great race. Far, very far, from it! It is indispensable to remove the orange-peel and greasy wrapping-papers which the public have carefully accumulated within the very limits where men and horses will soon be sweeping past with the violence of a tornado. When these are removed, the great dog difficulty has to be grappled with; and on Wednesday the dogs were more than usually troublesome, and it was with a joy akin to that which old dictators the cry of "Habet!" that the spectators saw justice done upon one particularly obstructive car.

## THE HORSES.

Meanwhile, the horses about to take part in the race had been mustered in the paddock, where, as usual, persons were admitted to view them upon the payment of a special fee. The principal objects of curiosity were naturally Gladiateur and Breadalbane, though many still clung to the belief that there were points about Wild Charley which would render him a formidable rival. Christmas Carol improved as much as Longdown was depreciated upon close acquaintance. Leaving the paddock, the horses came in front of the Grand Stand for their preliminary canter. Among the first to show themselves were Gladiateur and Le Mandarin, both of whom were warmly welcomed. A considerable interval elapsed before Breadalbane made his appearance, but when he came forward, accompanied by Broomielaw, his backers likewise seemed encouraged by his appearance. There were some, of course, among the crowd who, having backed particular horses, concentrated their attention on them; but the great mass of the spectators had eyes or ears for nothing except the two horses accepted as representatives of the two nations. The canter up hill showed a slight, but still a decided, advantage of temper on the side of the French horse. Grimshaw, his jockey, was conversing with somebody, when Le Mandarin started off in advance; Gladiateur followed instinctively, and with good will. Breadalbane, on the contrary, when his time came, threw back his ears, and was a second or two in settling into his stride. The canter down hill was still more decidedly in favour of the French horse. His action throughout was so smooth and regular and sweeping that most persons made up their minds there and then as to the probable result of the race. The starting was attended with a considerable amount of vexation, and with one unfortunate accident—Sharpe, the rider of Mr. White's Joker, being thrown from his seat and so much injured that, although he was able to rise from the ground, he did not attempt to take part in the race, and the horse was accordingly led back to the paddock.

## THE RACE.

At last, just as the clock was about to strike four, the horses got away together, and till the ascent, or first half-mile, had been traversed, there was not a symptom of lagging on the part of any. Round the corner they swept at a tremendous pace, and then one dropped back a little, and a knot of four or five stood out a length in advance. There were fewer dark colours than usual in the group, and consequently it was not easy to distinguish the position of the favourites; but as there were two or three patches of red well to the front, and, as Gladiateur's jockey wore red sleeves and cap, while Breadalbane's colours were "all rose," the excitement grew absolutely feverish. In the straight run home none of the familiar colours occupied the expected position; and, until just touching the Grand Stand, Christmas Carol and Eltham, running their very best, appeared to have matters their own way. The width of the Grand Stand, however, determined the race. With a sudden rush, Gladiateur disentangled himself from the knot of horses that concealed him from view, passed first one, then another, and finally drew abreast of the leader himself. Grimshaw seemed to expect that he would have to rush for it against Christmas Carol, and in that expectation raised his whip and gave one stroke to the favourite, who responded with a stride that, despite previous performances, seemed almost supernatural. Christmas Carol, on the contrary, was capable of maintaining his pace, but no more, and Gladiateur accordingly shot in an easy winner by a couple of lengths. Eltham was third, Longdown an indifferent fourth.

The sensation produced when it was known that the French horse had actually won was something indescribable. The barriers burst like so many cobwebs, and fully half the spectators present flocked on to the racecourse, so that from the paddock well nigh to Tattenham Corner there was one dense, swarming, excited mass of humanity. The utmost efforts of the police with difficulty sufficed to clear and keep the space requisite for unsaddling, and, although there appeared to be no visible need for the precaution, Gladiateur was escorted into this area by a force of mounted constabulary. His jockey was repeatedly and very cordially cheered, and the friends of Count de Lagrange applauded again and again.

## ACCIDENTS.

The Derby Day has not been allowed to pass over without one fatal accident. On Wednesday morning three gentlemen set out to Epsom in a dog-cart, to witness the race. They had not proceeded far beyond Westminster Bridge when the horse became excited, and Mr. Leggett, who was driving, lost all control. The animal set off at a furious pace, and came in contact with a heavily loaded van, by which all three were thrown out and terribly injured. Mr. Leggett is since dead; the other two remain at the hospital in a precarious state. A van was also set on fire, while crossing Wandsworth-common, by some one dropping a spark from a pipe. No person was injured, but the van itself was completely destroyed.

MILITARY MISMANAGEMENT IN INDIA.—On the 11th of April last—a period of the year when the hot winds are blowing their fiercest, and when no European ventures out of his house between sunrise and sunset unless compelled by the most urgent necessity—a party of one hundred European artillerymen, with their families, was ordered to march from Mhow to Kirkee, a distance of about 350 miles. The Mhow jungles, through which the road lay, are celebrated for the deadly miasma which infects them; and the district is one of the strongholds of the most virulent Asiatic cholera. Very shortly after leaving Mhow the cholera broke out amongst the detachment. One can hardly exaggerate the hardships which these unfortunate men, women, and children must have had to endure, crowded, as they were, under tents, which in the best of circumstances form but a very poor shelter against the sun, and which, during the scorching winds of the hottest season in one of the hottest countries in the world, must have been unendurable. And then, to make matters worse, the detachment was ordered back to Mhow. In a very few hours men were deprived of their wives, wives became widows, children were made orphans, and parents became childless. In many instances both father and mother were carried off, and mere babes left utterly helpless. When the detachment got back to Mhow, out of the hundred men, thirty, besides women and children, were dead, and this within the space of five or six days from the time they had marched out of the cantonments in perfect health.

## Literature.

*A Familiar History of British India.* By J. H. STOCQUELER. New Edition, revised by J. H. SIDDONS.

*A Familiar History of the United States of America.* By J. H. SIDDONS. Darton and Hodge.

These two little volumes, which may be considered as proceeding from the same pen, are very good handbooks to history. They describe in narrative all that elementary works gave in question and answer fifty years ago. There is more use in such epitomes than many young wise people may imagine, and such outlines of India and the United States have long been wanted. People going to India are always recommended to read up Thornton during the voyage; but even the abridged edition is discarded soon after sea-sickness is forgotten. And, as for Bancroft, he is not even abridged. Mr. Stocquer's titlepage to "British India" undertakes to discuss the question "from the earliest period to the present time," and very fairly is that done within very small space. To the "general" the greater part of the little volume will seem very new; for, although Mr. Kaye has written a dozen enormous volumes on modern India, and Macaulay's "Lord Clive" and "Warren Hastings" have been sold in hundreds of thousands, the greater part of the history has never been put in a compact and elementary form. The "Familiar History of the United States" will also come freshly, even to the most devoted admirers of Robertson; but the portion of greatest interest—the establishment of independence, is a well-worn subject. Mr. Siddons commences from the date of the earliest settlement and finishes with the fall of Richmond. Such small works as these are important to the student. Even now the majority of readers would be puzzled to name the order of succession of the Northern Generals or the names of the battles which has fertilised the country with its own blood. By-the-way, Mr. Siddons estimates the loss in men, women, and children, since the first shot, in 1861, at two millions.

*Hunting Sketches.* By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. (Reprinted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*.) Chapman and Hall.

When a mother first marries off one of her girls, she has a right to feel somewhat proud and dignified. A deeper root has been struck into society. The *Pall Mall Gazette* may consider itself fortunate in having so soon struck its root, and blossomed into a handsome collection of papers from its pages; and it may be concluded that "the prettiest has gone off first." But, although fully as happy in one way, Mr. Trollope's eight "Hunting Sketches" are as serious as the bride herself. He does not give the purely humorous side of the business, as John Leech did. "The man who hunts and doesn't like it" gives an unpleasant, inexplicable feeling, which is, however, redeemed by the hearty tone of the accompanying picture, "The man who does." Ladies in the field are discussed in no spirit of romance, but just as they deserve to be. Those who give little or no trouble, are charming additions to a hunting party; those who think a gentleman a scoundrel if he objects to lose his day by taking the duties of their grooms every moment, may be found tolerable—at home. The cautious and sensible man who never jumps is respected by Mr. Trollope; and the hunting parson is defended, because men never do wickedness in large numbers and in broad daylight. "How to ride to hounds" concludes a volume of very pleasant reading, with a few pages of advice to all gentlemen who might from ignorance risk damage to their manners and their necks. So much good sense as these pages contain is rarely met when amusement is alone promised.

*Report on the Cheap Wines from France, Italy, Austria, Greece, and Hungary.* By ROBERT DRUITT, M.D. Renshaw.

The name "Report" but ill describes a clever and attractive little book which is principally devoted to the discussion of Bordeaux, Burgundy, and what may be described as the new wines. Dr. Drutt professes to give their quality, wholesomeness, and price, with their use in diet and medicine, and he seems to have taken the best means of making himself acquainted with a large and not unpleasing subject. He has experimented copiously on himself, and has applied the results to his patients with the best effect. He is in love with his discoveries, and urges the adoption of the cheap wines on the public and on the profession. Take it, he urges, profusely; take it for breakfast, instead of the enervating tea; take it, governesses, needlewomen, and young mothers; take it, patients, live ten years longer, which the doctors will not mind, as they will get ten years' more fees, and it must be remembered that the patients best worth having are the many who will have doctors about them, whether they are ill or not. A Report being in itself a concentrated article, it would cost at least a headache to concentrate it over again into the present limited space, although, indeed, many a headache might be cured by reading this convincing, well-thought, and well-written volume. At page 65 the Doctor says, "Of course, like all great artists, I am drawing from the live model. I write with a bottle before me, which I am sacrificing for my own inspiration and my readers' profit." This plan may be recommended by all readers to all writers. There have been plenty of dry books, even about wines, but the present is fresh and entertaining throughout. People who never think of cheapness unless in connection with nastiness would do well to take new ideas and knowledge from these pages. It is proved, beyond doubt, that for eighteenpence a bottle of very good sound wine may be procured, and for much less if a little management be bestowed. Cheap wine need not be "nasty sour stuff;" but if it has some acidity it has no more than a quality which distinguishes the drink and food of all "grown healthy men and women," and it is only the children and the aged who are not fitted for their consumption. "Nature abhors alkalinity." But let it be understood that there is here no blind prejudice against the use of more powerful wines, or spirits, on occasions; but the question is put, are not the lighter kinds in reality far more agreeable, just as they are infinitely more healthy?—and the verdict will certainly be with the questioner. Claret and burgundy were the daily drink of the Englishman until foreign wars occasioned almost prohibitive import duties; and, as we are not at war with certain wine-producing countries just now, it is insanity to be at war with ourselves. In conclusion, Dr. Drutt asks "Is it unwholesome to mix?" and settles the question. No; provided the wines be good.

*Black's Guide to the Channel Islands.* Edited by DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

Some time since we had occasion to speak at length on the merits of the valuable work by Mr. Ansted and Dr. Latham on the "Channel Islands." The present guide-book being in the main extracted from that work, it is sufficient to mention that it is selected and arranged with great ability and always bears in mind the requirements of a visitor. As much of the interesting descriptions and passages of history as seems desirable in a guide-book are given; and the stranger will find himself acquainted with all kinds of flashes of knowledge only to be derived from thoroughly practised residents. The volume is produced with a luxuriousness of paper and typography which can only be warranted by the interest of the subject, whilst many of Mr. Paul Naffel's illustrations to the larger work are retained, and some lithographic sketches added.

*Cardinal Pole; or, The Days of Philip and Mary.* By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. Chapman and Hall.

This is a cheap reprint of one of Mr. Ainsworth's historical romances, one of his latest, but bringing us back to one of his earliest. The subject begins close upon the period when the "Tower of London" ends. Many of the old characters are introduced, and the bluntness of the giants and the humour of the dwarf are revived. The intrigues and miseries of the two Sovereigns run through the pages, and also the love-passages of a more legitimate hero and heroine. Cardinal Pole is ever hovering amongst them, and gives his name to a work already so well known as to need but the slightest mention here. This new and cheap edition will doubtless find its way to the hands of Mr. Ainsworth's numerous readers.



THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

We have already published some illustrations of the progress of the Emperor of the French in his Algerian journey, and our Engravings this week represent some of the most striking incidents in his excursions in Algeria and its suburbs.

The reception of the sheiks and caids, chiefs of the tribes living in the province, was one of the first ceremonies after his Majesty's arrival, and they were assembled in the hall of the Government Palace. While the chiefs themselves went to pay homage in Algiers, their retainers encamped outside the city on the plain, which was quickly alive with tethered horses, and dotted with camel-backed tents.

The approach of this company of Arabs was a fine sight, as, like all

Arabs, they came on like a cloud, which, as it advanced, grew into a great company of horsemen, all riding to perfection, and the colours of their dresses glittering in the sun. Such a scene is thus described by an eye-witness:—

"In front rode, on one broad line, two or three Arab sheiks, conspicuous by their magnificent costume, before mentioned; their wide, flowing, scarlet burnouses floating behind them, over the horses' backs; their richly glittering vests, the high-peaked saddles and cloths, thick with gold, gleaming in the sun; their crimson boots, of a size which would have made a Parisian elegant's 'bottes vernies' look like the understandings of a Spanish Manola beside them. But, if they reminded one of the ogres' seven-leagued boots in the fairy tale, they were not the less appropriate,

as they rested solidly in the broad Turkish shored-stirrups, some of silver, and all, like the spurs, elaborately damascened. The long, slender, richly-mounted Tunisian gun slung across their shoulders, and the silver-bitted pistols and yataghan stuck in the broad sash, gave them the true martial character which every Arab wears indelibly stamped on his fierce hawk-like features. Thus armed and mounted, as in the joyous days of war and ghazias, they felt as they looked, inspired by their old nature and fired by their old spirit. With haughty air and lofty crest, they bestrode their horses like a Saharan djennas of the kings of the desert, as indeed they were. Even the horses seemed to share in the excitement of the hour. Curvetting and prancing under their gorgeous trappings, they pawed the ground and tossed their

heads up in the air with as much pride as if every drop of blood in their veins had been as true Arab as their masters. So amusing, indeed, were their airs and graces that they reminded me of a belle of *la haute finance* vainly endeavouring to ape the grand air of a Rohan or a genuine Mortemart."

Little less picturesque was the camp itself when it had been formed on the great plain, and the reception of these chiefs was an event as important as that of the reading of the Imperial proclamation which had been affixed to the gates of the city and to the doors of the mosques, where crowds assembled to read or to hear it read by one of their number elevated on a man's shoulders for that purpose.

Amongst the chiefs who received an audience were the principal relatives



THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN ALGERIA: RETINUE OF THE TRIBUTARY CHIEFS ENCAMPED ON THE PLAIN OF AGHA.

of the most venerable marabout of Mitidja, Si-Aly-Embarek, who lies buried at Kolesah; and one of the assembly was the son of a former khalifa of Abd-el-Kader.

On the previous day the Emperor had attended a grand banquet at the Mustapha Palace, which is in the precinct of Algiers known as Upper and Lower Mustapha, where the largest French military station was formed in 1840. Both these villages are built on the slope of a hill; and Upper Mustapha is surrounded by exquisite fruit-gardens, the palace having been formerly that of the Dey's son, and boasting no ordinary degree of splendour. The edifice was built round two courts, the smaller of which is adorned with sixty-four marble columns supporting magnificent rooms formerly devoted to the seraglio. As a matter of curiosity, the *menus* of the banquet at this palace is worth preserving, since it shows what may be effected by French culinary art on Algerian produce:—Soup of the tortoise

Mitidja, and the agricultural district of Boufarick, a village on the River Haratch, once considered unhealthy, but now well drained, and with its productive soil turned into one vast market garden.

Here a great agricultural show was held in the Imperial honour, to which one great farm (that of Bab Ali) sent as a deputation ninety yoke of oxen, forty ploughs, and forty waggon and carts; and the colonial peasantry, clustered in boisterous, laughing groups amidst waggon, orange trees, fruit, vegetables, and palm-branches, looked very much as though they had but just been brought over from Provence or Auvergne.

In 1845, sensible men resident at Algiers talked of running a jetty round the shore of the Bay of Algiers, and constructing a railway to Blidah, and so communicating with the villages at the foot of the mountains of Kabylia. The railway to Blidah is now, of course, a work long ago accomplished, and by it the Emperor travelled to visit this part of the

country, lying embowered in orange-woods. Blidah is a quiet place, containing few Arabs, and chiefly peopled by Frenchmen; and, during the early years of the French invasion, it was taken three times after very obstinate engagements. The Moors of Blidah were a very disolute race, and were threatened with destruction by an old marabout, named Mohamed-el-Blidah, many years ago. Singularly enough, his warning was justified shortly after by the great earthquake of 1825, when nearly the whole town was ruined. The first wish of the people was to erect the new town at some distance; but the remembrance of its former deluge caused them to rebuild it on its former site. On the arrival of the Emperor at this place he was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the long avenue being decked with triumphal arches, flags, and eagles, while the public reception was followed by a religious ceremony, after which his Majesty visited the Bois-sacré, now a public garden, but





ARABS READING THE EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION AFFIXED TO THE GRAND MOSQUE AT ALGERIA.

formerly the scene of numerous encounters between the French troops and the Arabs. Many of the olive-trees, a century old and majestic as oaks, are pierced with bullets. His Majesty visited the breeding studs, and then set out across the fertile plain of the Mitidja for Médéah. On the road between the two towns are situated the gorges of the Chiffa, which form one of the most picturesque sites imaginable. At each bend of the road which traverses this spot a new panorama presents itself. At one moment nature is seen in its most rugged form; the route becomes narrow, and overhead appear immense masses of rock, which seem ready to roll from the precipice above on to the traveller beneath; at the next, and almost without transition, the aspect changes to

one of a luxuriant tropical vegetation. There may be seen also a stalactite cavern of remarkable beauty; beyond this, on the banks of a stream which descends in cascades from a mountain clothed with verdure, stands a modest inn, bearing the following curious inscription.—

Grande hantel  
du ruisseau des singes  
Tenu par Paul  
Perrage  
on sert à boire et à ma-  
nger à toutes heures du jour.

Here, under a natural arbour, the Emperor's breakfast had been

prepared. In this delightful spot his Majesty remained about an hour, and then continued his journey, the remainder of which was marked by no other incident than the occasional appearance of a settler or native on the roadside to raise a cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" On arriving at Médéah the usual reception took place, after which his Majesty reviewed the mounted national guard, the Goums and Spahis, with the national guard and troops of the Line. He then ascended the citadel, from the top of which a remarkable view of the country around may be obtained. The town was illuminated in the evening, and on the following morning the Emperor left for Blidah, on his return to Algiers.



FASHIONS FOR JUNE.



## THE FASHIONS.

ANYONE who might have desired to survey the very latest fashions at a glance would (as far as outdoor costumes are concerned) have had an admirable opportunity on Wednesday, when the downs at Epsom were filled with a more than usually brilliant crowd, containing a large percentage of the fairest faces and the freshest toilets in Europe.

Although there has been but little change in most important respects since the last designs for outdoor costumes were issued, there are indications of the advance of the summer season in a more decided preparation for the fêtes and excursions which take place in June, and the present fashions are more original and picturesque than those of last year.

There has been no alteration either in materials or colours since last month; dresses, jupes, and jackets are still made en suite for travelling and walking dress. The under skirt is generally elaborately trimmed, while that of the dress is comparatively plain, and looped up to show the jupe. Straw will be much employed in the trimmings of dresses this season, and a very effective ornamentation may be attained by a judicious combination of velvet with this material. Another elegant trimming is composed of a crossway piece of silk covered with designs in mother-of-pearl, surrounded with jet or steel beads. Cords of different colours are made in silk and steel, and are used at the bottom and at the seams of dresses. Robes are cut short in front and very long behind, forming a train; and we have noticed an ingenious, and at the same time very convenient, method of raising these long skirts, an invention emanating from a Paris house: it is fastened to the waistband by an olive-shaped button; in the middle is a small spring, and by pressing this spring the skirt is raised at pleasure. Among the many charming robes which have been prepared this month we have noticed the following:—Robe of violet moire trimmed with black guipure and velvet; attached to the edge of the lace, at intervals sufficiently wide to prevent their jingling, are steel beads. The corsage is trimmed at the shoulder and at the bottom of the plain sleeve. A second dress was of silver-grey moire, simply trimmed with a thick cord of silk and steel, a passementerie of a similar description, and buttons ornamented with small pearls.

The materials in use for the trimmings of hats and bonnets are very elegant and recherché. Aligrettes of fancy straws are mingled with roses, violets, &c., with insects on each flower; blue flies, with pretty tassels of straw and jet, are much employed by the principal modistes. In the shape of hats little or no alteration has been made; the low-crowned, wide-brimmed Leghorn is much admired, and is likely to continue fashionable, as it may be worn with the most elegant toilet. Bonnets are scarcely more than head-dresses, for they are entirely without crowns, and merely cross the top of the head and fasten at the chin in narrow points. A cachepeigne of flowers and lace falls over the chignon at the back.

Tulle, aeroplane, crinoline, and straw are some of the materials used for bonnets. We have noticed a charming chapeau of rose crepe arranged in quillings, having a cachepeigne of white blonde and steel butterfly ornaments; the strings were also edged with blonde.

The chasseur jacket has become very popular. It is rather loose, and has pockets on each side, which, with the sleeves, are elaborately trimmed. It is worn either as a walking or indoor garment, the addition of a waistband being the only necessary alteration.

Another style of walking-jacket is made half-fitting, with a pointed hood. It is simply trimmed, and often lined throughout with silk.

The dress of the little girl in our Engraving is of striped Pekin silk, the pannes of summer poplin of the same colour as the stripes of the dress; it is lined with white silk and trimmed with steel buttons. The hat of straw, and of the new flat shape, has a plume falling to the back. A small embroidered collar and sleeves are worn with this dress.

The second figure represents a robe of Parma violet taffeta, ornamented with bands of white guipure or blonde over one of black velvet; two rows of this trimming round the skirt are crossed by a third; the body, sleeves, and pockets are trimmed to correspond; a row of buttons is placed down the front the entire length of the dress. The bonnet is of whole straw, trimmed round the edge with a ruche of violet silk of the same shade as the dress; the crown is formed of silk and bows of ribbon, surrounded by a ruche; strings to correspond.

No. 3 is a white muslin dress, with a high corsage, trimmed with guipure and cerise velvet, crossing at the neck and at the bottom of the sleeves; small corselet of cerise velvet; head-dress of ponceau velvet, a simple band knotted at the back.

The last figure has a robe of lilac-striped Chambéry gauze, trimmed with bands of lilac taffeta and buttons. A pleating of lilac taffeta is placed at the bottom of the skirt. The body is high, and has bands of silk to correspond with the jupe, ceinture and long ends of taffeta. Bonnet of fancy straw and black lace fringed with straw; a bunch of wheat-ears and straw-leaves on the top. Strings of straw-coloured ribbon.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE recent performances at the Royal Italian Opera have included "La Sonnambula," "Don Giovanni," and "Les Huguenots." In the first-named work, Mdlle. Adeline Patti, of course, sustains the part of Amina, singing the music better, perhaps, but not more charmingly than she sang it four years ago, when the London public heard her for the first time, and, hearing her, at once adopted her as its first favourite among prima donnas. Signor Brignoli, the new tenor, sings the music of Elvino in the true Italian style. Signor Medini is the Count, and Mdlle. Sonieri, Lisa.

In "Don Giovanni" the character of the wicked hero is now assigned to M. Gassier (from Her Majesty's Theatre), who is not quite strong enough for the part, and plays it without dignity. Herr Wachtel appears as Don Ottavio, and gets an encore in the lovely air "Il mio tesoro." Herr Schmid is the new Leporello. His performance is not distinguished by any remarkable display of humour, but he has a fine voice. The only two characters that are filled to perfection are Zerlina and Masetto, represented (we need hardly add) by Mdlle. Adeline Patti and Signor Ronconi. Mdlle. Frick is rather an unsatisfactory Donna Anna, and Mdlle. Rudersdorff a more than unsatisfactory Donna Elvira. We can understand Don Juan not caring for the appeals of the ladies he has deceived when they sing to him in such harsh tones as those in which he is now too often addressed. Tagliafico is all that can be desired as the Commendatore. In short, three of the parts in an opera which contains nine are admirably played. "C'est beaucoup," Candide's cynical friend Martin would have said; but, in our opinion, it is not quite enough.

The performance of "Les Huguenots" was chiefly remarkable for the second appearance this season of Mdlle. Pauline Lucca, who sings the music of Valentine better even than that of Margherita.

Mdlle. "Irma" de Murska (or "Irma," which we fancy must be her true name) has not only obtained a great artistic success at Her Majesty's Theatre, but is fast becoming a public favourite. In Lucia she charmed and delighted her hearers, and in Linda she seems to have thoroughly confirmed the first impression.

The truth is, says a contemporary (for in Linda we have not yet had an opportunity of hearing Mdlle. de Murska herself), that she is entirely original, and can only be judged with fairness by testing the consistent excellence of her own performances. Her most conspicuous fault is a tendency to abuse the really extraordinary resources of which she is mistress. She has a wonderful command of the "shake," a wonderful command of the "staccato," and a seemingly inexhaustible supply of "roulade" and elaborate ornament; and of these she occasionally makes rather eccentric than judicious use, thereby exposing herself to the charge of ignoring the *ars celare artem*. From the same cause a certain want of repose, with an occasional tendency to anti-climax, inevitably springs. Some singularly original trait, introduced in an unlooked-for place, at times robs a still more remarkable feat, which should properly be the culminating point, of the effect it would otherwise be sure to produce. But, if Mdlle. de Murska, as we are credibly informed, is only twenty-two, we have no right to suppose that she can have attained that rare quality of husbanding means which is indispensable to the highest perfection in execu-

tive art. This, indeed, she must strive to acquire. Meanwhile, she has the secret of fascinating and transporting a whole audience. Her voice, though yet not thoroughly trained, is of exceptional compass and unusual pliancy. Her daring flights of vocalisation appear so spontaneous that they frequently strike the ear as felicitous improvisations, and thus exercise a doubly potent spell. Then she possesses histrionic genius as well as originality, the "sacred fire" as well as indomitable will. Her conception of the part of Linda di Chamouni is marked by extreme intelligence. Joyful, depressed, impassioned by turns, she gives to each shifting phase of her assumption a reality which real dramatic instinct could alone enable her to impart. There is, besides, a something in her face and physical conformation, so wild, strange, and indescribable, that the Swiss Linda becomes invested with an illusion quite as powerful as that which charmed every one in the Scottish Lucy. The same ideal picturesque beauty is visible in both. In the last scene of "Linda" Mdlle. de Murska shows that she can assume a state of temporary mental derangement, the result of strong mental depression, just as effectively as she can feign that incurable madness of despair which hurries the unfortunate "Bride of Lammermoor" to self-destruction. Those who looked for another overwhelming exaltation must have been disappointed—agreeably disappointed, it is to be hoped, inasmuch as in the crushed spirit and helpless bewilderment of poor Linda they beheld something far more closely allied to poetic truth.

The third performance of Mr. Costa's "Naaman," at Exeter Hall, was the most successful of all. Such an execution, choral and instrumental, of an oratorio has probably never been heard before in London; and, equal in importance to the grand effect, the solo-singing was just as remarkable. Mr. Sims Reeves was sufficiently recovered to resume the part of Naaman. Mdlle. Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Sainton-Dolby, and Mr. Santley were again at their posts; and Mr. Cummings, who at the second performance had taken the part of Mr. Reeves, once more represented Gehazi. The interesting character of Adah was this time undertaken by its original representative at Birmingham, Mdlle. Adeline Patti, for whom, at the first two performances, Mr. Costa was lucky enough to find so excellent a substitute as Miss Edmonds, the young and promising pupil of Mrs. Sims Reeves. Mdlle. Patti sang the music assigned to her with the same zeal and unsurpassable perfection as at the great mid-England festival, and was received with the same enthusiasm. The hall was crowded, and so delighted was the audience with the whole performance that not less than six pieces were encored. This performance was the last of the present season, as the whole attention of the Sacred Harmonic Society will now be absorbed by the forthcoming Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace.

Miss Berry, a young lady who has been studying singing at the Paris Conservatoire, made a brilliant début at Mdlle. Schiller's concert, at Hanover-square, on Friday week. She was encored in "Cherry Ripe," which she ornamented with brilliant variations, and sang one of Moore's melodies charmingly.

## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF ILLUMINATIONS BY FEMALE ARTISTS.

THOSE who are interested in promoting employment for females should by no means omit a visit to Mortimer House, at the corner of Charles-street, Wells-street. They will there find that Messrs. Fuller have, in a quiet, unobtrusive, but very earnest way, been giving encouragement to a branch of female labour which is, perhaps, the most suitable employment of the limited number on which women can be occupied. Illumination is an art which calls most especially for those eminently feminine virtues, patience and good taste; and there is nothing in it which entails unwomanly labour. Printing, which some well-meaning persons have selected as an employment for women, entails one of two evils—either severe exertion most unsuitable for women, or a most objectionable admixture of male with female workpeople. There is nothing of this in illuminating. The female artist can work in her own little chamber as calmly and securely as the olden monk in the scriptorium of his convent.

The field which is open for illumination is a large one. In the ornamentation of churches, which a spreading artistic taste is rendering popular, and which has on that account ceased now to be a sectarian sign; and in the adornment of books this exquisite art has of late been rapidly gaining ground. But we have by no means as yet "exploded" all its resources. To mention only one way in which it may be made available, we would point out that a favourite text or a pet poem, so blazoned and presented to a friend, has just the two qualities which make a gift valuable. It is original and unique, and it is the actual work of the giver.

Of the benefit which a study of the art confers on its disciples we need hardly speak. It educates an eye for colour and the beauty of form, and it quickens and intensifies that observation of nature which makes this lovely world such a treasury of infinite delights. It exercises, too, patience and perseverance, without which few of us can hope to make our way. To love it, as Dick Steele said of a woman, is a liberal education, and we feel sure it is as mentally beneficial as we hope by-and-by to find it pecuniarily remunerative.

One most promising feature in the present exhibition is the very decided improvement observable on that of last year. The competitors appear to have mastered the difficulties which lie at the threshold of the undertaking, and the Messrs. Fuller themselves seem to have made a happier selection of subject for the prize illumination. The text chosen this year, "Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first-fruits of all thine increase," taken from the third chapter of Proverbs and the ninth verse, is far more susceptible of illuminatory illustration than that decided upon last year.

Of the original designs sent in for this competition one or two are remarkably good, and the majority are most praiseworthy. We have, however, again to recommend the ladies not to attempt the introduction of figures; and by all means to avoid the insertion of modern photographs into compositions which owe their chief charm to their resemblance to the antique, as the incongruity in several instances injures the effect of otherwise excellent designs. It might be argued, perhaps, that these two recommendations are hardly consistent, for the faulty figure-drawing we deprecate might apparently pass for the antique mode. But, unfortunately, as any artist can vouch, the bad drawing of the Middle Ages is so peculiar and characteristic that it requires as much artistic skill to be mediocrally incorrect as to be modernly accurate.

We are writing this criticism on the eve of the Derby, and, as the prize at Messrs. Fuller's exhibition has not been declared, we may perhaps be allowed to indulge in what is called on the turf a "tip," and point out the particular illumination which we consider best calculated to carry off the prize.

A large and most elaborate illumination which bears the signature "*Perserverantia omnia vincit*" (176) seems likely to take the first place, though its claims may be disputed by another frame, with the motto, "*Dat Deus incrementum*" (165), in which, however, the medallions introduced injure the very great beauty of the general design. The composition, to which is attached the sentence "Nothing but may be better, and every better might be best" (163), is also very pleasing; and so is "This is the very coinage of the brain" (169). A design with the initials "A. H." is meritorious, and there is some bold embossed work in No. 170. The compositions sent in to compete for the prize are twenty in number; and, although the real question lies between the few we have mentioned, there are hardly any of the competing designs which do not evidence conscientious effort, if not always a knowledge of the essentials of the art.

The prizes awarded in this competition are two: the first, seven guineas, the second, five; and there are also prizes given to two of the best general designs, these prizes consisting of copies on vellum of the prize illuminations of the text for the year. This is an excellent notion, for it gives the most promising female artists good models to work from.

We may mention among the general designs a very clever and most varied series of borders illustrative of saints days and holy days, by Miss Kempe (203-8), of which number 207 is perhaps the most remarkable. A set of "Beatitudes" (195-202), by Miss A. Y., is also noticeable for tasteful arrangement and colouring, and so is "A Passage from the Sermon on the Mount" (12), by Miss Thomas. We may also draw attention to a happy selection of harmonies in

"A Memorial Design" (54), and an illustration of "The Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God" (60). These two latter are outlines published by Messrs. Fuller, and are excellent in design. They leave, of course, to the artist the selection of tints, and are therefore to be regarded merely as criterions of that, but they doubtless educate the eye to an appreciation of form and arrangement, and in that way are useful to the young beginner. A "Cross Patonce" (3), by Mrs. Colonel Hipplesley; a "Psalm" (8), by Miss W. R. Harrison; and a "Greek Cross" (36), by Miss M. S., must not be forgotten, nor should we overlook Mrs. Eliot's "Fret not Thyself because of Evildoers" (101).

As a rule, we observe that the mere technicalities of the art of illumination have been mastered in most instances, and a fair knowledge of the more obvious harmonies has been acquired. In design a most decided stride has been made, but much yet remains to be done in this respect ere we can hope to see illumination taking the place it might occupy as an ornamental art of very wide adaptation. Two Shakespeare texts (73, 74), by Miss M. S. (who, by-the-way, bears most appropriate initials for an illuminator of manuscripts), show what may be done with the art in the secular way. One of them especially—that illustrative of "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin" makes a happy difference in treatment from the management of sacred themes, and suggests a new and distinctive form, which is very telling.

We observe that most of the illuminations exhibited are for sale. The prices, as a rule, are very moderate, considering the amount of time and labour bestowed on them. We would hint that those who desire to encourage so excellent a form of female employment may at once further the object in view, and become possessors of specimens of this choice art, on very reasonable terms.

In addition to the outlines in crimson lake, after Mr. Priolo's Art-Union prize illustrations of "The Idylls of the King," referred to in our last year's notice, Miss E. Plucke exhibits a set of outlines in the same pleasing tint from Mr. Macleise's prize designs of "The Seven Ages." In this instance, as in the former, permission has been given for the sale of these copies by the council of the Art-Union, and they have been very well received, her Majesty having honoured Miss Plucke with an order for two sets.

On a stand in the centre of the room where the prize illuminations are exhibited will be found four photographs from original designs by Mr. Noel Paton, drawn for the Glasgow Art-Union, and illustrative of slavery and freedom. They will well repay examination, though more unequal in parts than we should have expected of such an artist. "Hunted Down" appears to us the best composition of the four. We must not omit mention of several excellent illuminations which will be found on this stand—Miss Gonne's "Beatitudes" (259-261), which obtained a prize last year, and some frames by Misses Dobell and Fitzgerald. A laboriously-executed chessboard by Mr. de Lara, which won a medal in the Exhibition of 1851, is also to be seen in this room.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.—On Saturday last a return was furnished to Parliament, by the Marquis of Hartington, showing that the expenses incurred on all classes of Armstrong guns, their fittings, projectiles, &c., including the 100-pound smooth-bore guns, since the date of the return furnished to Mr. Monnell's Committee, in May, 1863, amounted to £285,418 0s. 8d. The changes and alterations in the same period have cost £15,927 2s. 4d.; while the extra cost in providing projectiles, &c., in consequence of alterations has been £5032 4s. 2d. The return is made up to the date of the last balance-sheet (March 31, 1864). The expenses incurred during the present year cannot be accurately shown until the next balance-sheet, up to March 31, 1865, is ready. This may be expected to be completed about July.

SUPERSTITION.—Herring-fishing commenced a few days ago at Peel, Isle of Man. A superstition is prevalent to the effect that disaster and ruin are certain to befall the third boat which leaves the port on that day for the purpose of prosecuting the fishery. On Monday there was a desperate struggle as to which of the boats should be the first two out of the harbour. At last two got clear away to sea, and then the rest, each alarmed at the idea of being the third boat, came helter-skelter back again, causing great confusion. At last the crew of a vessel under the command of a man named Harrison, more daring than the rest, resolved on performing the terrible feat, and away the little craft sailed, amid the cheers of a large number of persons who had witnessed this exhibition of folly. In consequence of the delay which had occurred, none of the other fishing-vessels were able to proceed to sea.

WILL OF THE LATE DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.—The will of the late David Roberts, R.A., has been proved in the London Court by Mr. Joseph Arden, of Cavendish-square, and the testator's son-in-law, Mr. Henry Sanford Bicknell, two of the surviving executors. The personality is sworn under £45,000. The will bears date Aug. 29, 1856. The testator leaves to his wife an annuity of £30, explaining in the will the reasons why the bequest is so small. Mrs. Roberts will also receive, as the testator's widow, £70 a year from the Royal Academy of Arts. To his sister, Mrs. M'Lauchlan, the testator leaves an annuity of £50, free of duty. The testator leaves the yearly income of the residue of his real and personal property to his daughter Christine, the wife of the abovesaid Mr. Henry Sanford Bicknell; and, upon her death, the residue to be divided among her children.

A BREACH-OF-PROMISE CASE.—Mr. James Taylor, twenty-three years of age, having entered upon possession of a farm near Balsall-heath, lying between Warwick and Birmingham, determined to contract matrimony. A Mr. Jones keeps an inn on Balsall-common, between Birmingham and Warwick. To him the husband intended applied for an introduction to "a lady he could make his wife," stating that the stock, crops, &c., of his farm were worth upwards of £1000. The landlord offered to introduce him to his sister-in-law, but it was useless doing so if money was an object. Mr. Taylor said he "did not seek money, but happiness." He was accordingly introduced to the lady, at the inn alluded to, and soon afterwards drove her over to his farm, showed her the stock and premises, inquiring if she "could be happy there," to which the fair one responded, "Very." Three months' courtship ensued—the gentleman paying the lady great attention, exchanging cartes de visite, escorting her to flower shows, and introducing her as the future Mrs. Taylor. In reliance on his promise, the latter bought and prepared her wedding-dresses, discharged her apprentices and helpers, gave up her business at Leamington, and made every arrangement for the happy event. Just before the time fixed for the publication of the banns her suitor slackened his attentions, his visits dropped off, and he finally declared that, happy as he could be with her, "it was no use marrying a girl without money." The result was to her a great disappointment and loss of health, besides that of her business with the principal families of Leamington. Ultimately the gentleman married another, and, an action having been entered in the Court of Exchequer, a writ of inquiry was sent down to the High Sheriff of Warwickshire. Thereupon a jury was summoned, and, the lady's losses by the breach of promise of marriage having been laid before them, they gave a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of £150, to recover which an immediate execution was to be put on the goods and chattels of the gay Lothario.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting. A reward of £13 was voted to the crew of the institution's life-boat at Whitby for putting off through a heavy sea and rescuing nineteen persons from the barque Maria Somes, of London, which was totally wrecked on the rocks off Whitby on the night of the 9th ult. A reward of £4 was also voted to the crew of the institution's life-boat at Molefere, Anglesea, for going out and saving a man from a ship's boat, which had been carried far out to sea during a strong wind, in Redwharf Bay, on the 16th ult. Rewards amounting to £12 10s. were also granted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution at Cahore and Scarborough for putting off, in reply to signals of distress from vessels which did not ultimately need the services of the life-boats. Various other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats, for saving life from shipwreck on the coast of the United Kingdom. A letter was read from a benevolent lady, expressing her desire to give to the institution the cost of a life-boat, to be called the Admiral Fitzroy. It was stated that the late Wm. Molins, Esq., of Over-Wallop, near Southampton, had left the institution a legacy of £500 Consols. Payments amounting to £1400 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. A new life-boat and transporting carriage had been sent during the past month to Holy Island, Northumberland. The boat was called the Grace Darling, after the heroine of that name. A report was read from the institution's inspector of life-boats on some comparative trials which had been recently made at Cherbourg with three life-boats. One of the boats was built in London, under the superintendence of the institution, for the Paris Shipwreck Society; the two others were the inventions of French persons, and were built at Havre. The English life-boat, which is the result of great experience, had the advantage. It was reported that the subscribers to the Dundee People's Journal had, through its proprietor, W. D. Lattin, Esq., contributed £800 to pay the cost of the two new life-boats and transporting carriages which the institution is about to station at Peterhead and Arbroath. The Rev. E. S. Corrie has also forwarded to the institution £2 15s., being the sum collected for it by an invalid boy from his friends visiting him. He is confined entirely to his couch, but he takes great interest in the welfare of the society. The proceedings then terminated.



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4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	490 0	392 0	196 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	500 0	400 0	200 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	510 0	408 0	204 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	520 0	416 0	208 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	530 0	424 0	212 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	540 0	432 0	216 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	550 0	440 0	220 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	560 0	448 0	224 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	570 0	456 0	228 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	580 0	464 0	232 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	590 0	472 0	236 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	600 0	480 0	240 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	610 0	488 0	244 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	620 0	496 0	248 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	630 0	504 0	252 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	640 0	512 0	256 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	650 0	520 0	260 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	660 0	528 0	264 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	670 0	536 0	268 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	680 0	544 0	272 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	690 0	552 0	276 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	700 0	560 0	280 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	710 0	568 0	284 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	720 0	576 0	288 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	730 0	584 0	292 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	740 0	592 0	296 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	750 0	600 0	300 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	760 0	608 0	304 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	770 0	616 0	308 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	780 0	624 0	312 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	790 0	632 0	316 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	800 0	640 0	320 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	810 0	648 0	324 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	820 0	656 0	328 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	830 0	664 0	332 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	840 0	672 0	336 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	850 0	680 0	340 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	860 0	688 0	344 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	870 0	696 0	348 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	880 0	704 0	352 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	890 0	712 0	356 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	900 0	720 0	360 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	910 0	728 0	364 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	920 0	736 0	368 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	930 0	744 0	372 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	940 0	752 0	376 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	950 0	760 0	380 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	960 0	768 0	384 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	970 0	776 0	388 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	980 0	784 0	392 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	990 0	792 0	396 0
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	1000 0	800 0	400 0

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